The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873. NUMBER 98.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in those departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	19.75
Twenty Copies	26.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

Give Post Office address in full, including State and County, and address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES' GOODS.

PANIC PRICES!

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

OFFER

The following among Hundreds of Special Bargains now selling at corner

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CORSETS.

French Wove Corsets 49 cents; would be cheap at 75c.
Regular $1.50 French Wove Corsets for $1 pair.
The following genuine imported French Corsets are warranted best shapes and qualities, and to be the goods usually retailed at the prices quoted. They are an auction purchase and an unusual bargain:
Regular $4.50 Corset for $2.85.
Regular $3.50 Corset for $2.00.
Regular $3.50 Corset for $1.50.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Fleece-Lined Hose, 18 cts., half price.
Ribbed Merino Hose, White and Colored, 25c cts. pair.
Regular-Made White Cotton Hose, 20 cts., a bargain.
Children's Fancy All-Wool Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Children's Scarlet and White Merino Hose, 20 cts.
Rich qualities of Ladies' and Children's Fancy Wool Hosiery, cheap.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, a good article, 65c.
Men's colored Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50 cts.
Large assortment of inner Underwear, very cheap.
Children's Knit Leggins, 25 cts. pair.

GLOVES.

5,000 pairs genuine Paris Kid Gloves, equal to any in quality, reduced from $1.75 to $1 a pair—in colors only.
"Thomson's Best" 2-button Kid Gloves at $1.50, regular price is $2.25—in colors only.
Good 3-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, $1 a pair.
Good 1-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, 85 cents a pair.
Assorted lot Ladies' and Children's Winter Gloves, 25 cts. a pair.

DRESS GOODS.

On the centre tables, greatest bargain ever offered, 25-cent goods for 25 cts a yard.
English Merinos, 25 cts. yard, worth 85.
French Merinos, 50 cts. yard, worth 85.
All-Wool Sergas, 40 cts. yard.
All-Wool French Cashmeres, 37½ cts yard.
All-Wool Empress, 75 cts. yard.
Irene Real Poplins, 62½ cts., half price.
Yard-wide Printed Cretonnes, 12½ cts. yard.
A good line of American Prints, 8 cts. yard.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.
Cor. Madison & Peoria-sts.

MILLINERY.

PARIS HATS!

Wishing to close this special sale of Millinery this week, we shall make ATTRACTIVE CONCESSIONS IN PRICES during Friday and Saturday.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

PIANOS

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.
20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.
Every Artist, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.
These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs at lowest prices.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING
OF DECEMBER 15, 1873.
$1,200,000 to be Distributed in Prizes.
Only 14,000 Tickets—One Prize to every Seven Tickets.

1 Prize of	$200,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of 10,000	40,000
10 of 5,000	50,000
1,955 other Prizes, amounting to	810,000

Orders filled and information furnished. Circulars free. Send for one.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st., New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Extraordinary Drawing of Dec. 5, 1873.
Only 10,000 Tickets—One Prize to Every 7 Tickets.
3,007 Prizes, amounting to $1,200,000

1 Prize of	$200,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 Prizes each of	25,000
4 Prizes each of	10,000
10 Prizes each of	5,000
477 Prizes each of	500

Circulars with full information sent FREE. Tickets for sale and Prizes cashed by P. O. DREW, 115 Nassau-st. and General Agent, 7 Wall-st., New York.

WANTED.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

10,000 men wanted immediately. BILLINGS, the champion Peddler wants 10,000 men to march to his office and save so much in saving in boots. Old boots transformed into new by a new process. Fine Vesuvian Calf skin Prunella, and heel ins for ladies or boots, in superior style. The equivalent of what you will pay $10 to $15 for, only $4 to $6.50, at 145 State-st. Fancy and general repairing.

IMPORTANT!

WANTED—A stock of Dry Goods, Notions, or Boots and Shoes, from $5,000 to $20,000 worth, in exchange for a No. 1 Business Property in the flourishing city of Bloomington. Address DR. E. SCHRODER, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED.

A situation by the author of the Shippers' Directory. First-class hand—not afraid of work. Inquire of S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 123 Wabash-av.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

$2 $2
$2 $2

Those wishing Pictures Thanksgiving Day, must not forget to call at the CHICAGO PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 101 West Madison-st., where they will get the best Photographs at the reduced rates of $2 per dozen.
THE ORIENTAL, 101 W. Madison-st.

RESTAURANT.

Thanksgiving Dinner!

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

Roast Turkey, with Cranberry Sauce; Vegetables; genuine English Plum Pudding; and a Cup of Coffee—ALL FOR FIFTY CENTS, at PAXTON & GREEN'S London Chop and Coffee House, 120 Washington-st., next the Board of Trade.

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,500,000

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873.

At the Fourth Grand Gift Concert for the Benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky.

TWELVE THOUSAND PRIZE-BEARING TICKETS.

The Chances are as One to Five.

Some One will Draw a Quarter of a Million Dollars by Investing Fifty Dollars.

The Time Announced for the Grand Gift Concert at Louisville, Ky., is drawing near, and those who have not yet purchased their Tickets should do so.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF PRIZES:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50	12½ Tickets for	$ 1,000
Halves	25	113 Whole Tickets for	5,000
Tenths, or each coupon	5	227 Whole Tickets for	10,000
11 Whole Tickets for	500		

The fairness with which the three former Gift Concerts were conducted, and the object for which the scheme was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, has won the confidence and patronage of the people in every State in the Union. The sum of $1,067,500 was distributed among ticket-holders at the former Concerts, and the most complete satisfaction was expressed by all. The enormous sum of money to be distributed at the next Concert is larger than the combined amounts of the three previous Concerts, and is divided into 12,000 gifts.

For further information apply to

HON. THOS. R. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky.

Or to J. R. WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, cor. LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,

Northwest Corner Madison and Market-sts.
CHICAGO.

Cash Capital, $500,000

Confines its business AS ITS TITLE INDICATES to the receipt and care of Trust and Savings Funds, on which interest is allowed on as liberal terms as is consistent with permanent safety.

THIS BANK has been, and is still PAYING all depositors ON DEMAND without requiring THIRTY or SIXTY DAYS NOTICE.

Entrance to Ladies' Department from Market-st.

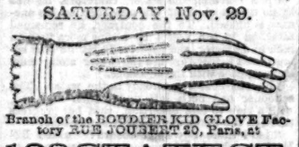
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

KID GLOVES.

GRAND OPENING,

SATURDAY, Nov. 29.



Branch of the BOUDIER KID GLOVE Factory RUE JOUBERT 20, Paris, at

103 STATE-ST.

The Only Exclusive Glove House in Chicago.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HARVEY

Has a new and large stock of
SMOKING JACKETS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
DRESSING GOWNS,
For the HOLIDAYS.

96 & 98 LAKE-ST.

FURS.

BREWSTER'S FURS.

The Best and Cheapest in this Market.

"SEEING IS BELIEVING."

CORNER CLARK AND MADISON-STS.

TABLE SYRUP.

TABLE SYRUP.

BRADSHAW & WAIT'S LOAF SUGAR DRIPS—the finest Syrup in the market—equal to Maple. Warranted Pure. For sale by Wholesale and Retail Grocers. Office, 30 MARKET-ST., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

Rubber Rings & Bands

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 156 Clark-st.

MEETING.

Masonic.

Washington Lodge, No. 16, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the
E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

ULTIMATUM.

Terms of the Ultimatum Submitted to Spain by President Grant.

No Answer Given.—Minister Sickles Said to Be About to Leave Madrid.

Emphatic Denial of the Reported Agreement Between the Two Countries.

Admiral Polo Not Clothed with Extraordinary Diplomatic Powers.

Another Statement of the Demands of Our Government on Spain.

Prolonged Conference Between Secretary Fish and Senator Morton.

The Secretary Declared to Be Growing Apprehensive of War.

The Marine Corps to Be Recruited to the Full Standard.

Admiral Porter Likely to Be Assigned to the West Indian Squadron.

Extraordinary Activity at the Norfolk Navy-Yard.

The Spanish Press Quoting American Precedents in Their Defense.

IN MADRID.

[*Herald Cable Special.*]

REPORTED ULTIMATUM BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The following dispatch has just arrived in cypher from the *Herald* correspondent in Madrid:

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The situation is grave. On the 19th, Gen. Sickles, by order of President Grant, delivered a formal ultimatum to President Castelar, demanding prompt and vigorous reparation for the insult to the flag; the restoration of the Virginius; the release of the surviving prisoners, indemnity to the families of the murdered, and the punishment of the murderers, and also a guarantee against future outrages in Cuba. The demand was couched in a kind, sympathetic tone, but no alternative was given. Gen. Sickles was also instructed to say that if Castelar did not comply with the demand in a week he should ask for his passports and leave Madrid with the legation. The time expires to-day, and no answer has yet been received. Everything at the legation is packed up and ready for immediate departure. Sickles has no hope that the ultimatum will be complied with, and telegraphed to Paris yesterday to have all his official correspondence that might be there kept for a few days. Gen. Sickles, in conversation, says that he does not see how war can be avoided, as Castelar can give no assurance that the order will be obeyed in Cuba. Public feeling is also opposed to concessions. Unless Castelar responds this evening, Gen. Sickles leaves immediately. All the American ships in the Mediterranean have been ordered to Key West in the event of Gen. Sickles leaving. The British Minister will probably protect the archives and the American residents. President Castelar is personally anxious to accept the British Minister's good offices to effect a compromise, but there is no hope to-night.

THE SPANISH PRESS.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The *Ignaldan* newspaper justifies the execution of the Virginius captives, and cites as a precedent for the action of the Spanish authorities the circular issued by the United States Government during the civil war, declaring Confederate privateers pirates.

POSITION OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A Washington special says: "The Government at Madrid declares that it is willing and resolved to restore the Virginius and to yield the other claims of the United States, its only request now being that the fact shall be first established that the Virginius was entitled to the protection of the American flag."

AT HAVANA.

HOME INSTRUCTIONS TO THE POLITICAL GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—A communication from the Spanish Colonial Minister to the Political Governor of the Island, under date 24th inst., is published to-day in the *Official Gazette*. It is, in substance, as follows:

"The Government of the Republic, resolved to secure a faithful observance of treaty agreements contracted between Spain and foreign nations, desiring to avoid all grounds for demands from citizens of such nations, and moved by the same reasons which impelled the Council of Ministers to direct to the predecessor of your Excellency, then in command of the Island, their telegram of the 15th of September last, has decided that you should order immediate and strict compliance with the instructions of the Ministry under my charge, and should place the estates of foreign citizens acquired through the action of the Gubernatorial Administration in such position that those having rights therein may enter into possession. By order of said Government, I communicate this to your Excellency, that it may take effect as desired, which by order of his Excellency is inserted in the *Gazette* for general instruction.

ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A RACELESS RUMOR OF A SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—The final issue of the Virginius case still remains in doubt to-night, and the situation is critical. A report has gained credence to-day that the Spanish Government, in view of the difficulties attending an adjustment of the affair by means of the cable, and on other accounts, has clothed Admiral Polo the Spanish Minister, with extraordinary powers, to treat with the United States, and that a settlement had been effected upon the basis of the three following propositions:

First—The surrender of the Virginius, and the customary salute to the flag.

Second—That the surviving members of the crew must be restored.

Third—Suitable indemnity to be made to the families of those slain.

This report has come to be almost unanimously believed, and under its influence there has grown up a perceptible feeling of relief on the part of the public generally. Except with those better informed and those who have been in favor of war, the conclusion was at once accepted that a speedy peace was assured, but

THE REAL CONDITION OF THINGS

is entirely different from that assumed in the report alluded to. Admiral Polo has not been clothed with extraordinary powers. On the contrary, his functions have been ignored, both in Madrid and in Havana, and he has finally reached a point where he is but little else than a mere clerk, through whose hands dispatches are transmitted. No such propositions as a basis of the adjustment of the difficulty having been agreed upon between the Spanish representative here and Secretary Fish. It is expected that the Castelar Government will

DELIVER THE VIRGINIUS

into the hands of Treasury officials at Key West, saluting the flag in case this is done. The Treasury Department will proceed against her for violation of the neutrality and registry laws. If she is found to have violated these laws, the case of Spain will have been made out. If she is found not guilty of such violation, the United States Government will take effective steps to have the reparation due her. Our Government will not abate one jot or tittle of the demand for satisfaction till it has been fully acceded to.

THE SITUATION

is now regarded as being as full of danger as at any time since the taking of the vessel. The Secretary of State seems filled with more serious apprehension than ever before. The ability of the Castelar Government to meet the requirements of the occasion is exceedingly doubtful; and if the quarrel is with Spain she will be held to a strict responsibility, whatever may be her Government. This is the position as outlined by the Administration to-night. Senator Morton, the only member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the city, was closeted with Secretary Fish from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m. to-day.

(*To the Associated Press.*)

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—As it is not customary for Governments to publicly make known, unless by competent authority, the progress of negotiations, it can therefore be said that the statements regarding an alleged agreement between Spain and the United States are, to say the least, premature. It is known that our Government has protested to that of Spain against the seizure of the Virginius while flying the American flag, and summary execution of a number of persons captured, notwithstanding the efforts of our Vice-Consul to secure a delay in order that our Government might be heard before judgment should be pronounced. The conduct of the Spanish man-of-war, and that of the authorities at Santiago de Cuba being contrary, not only to international law, but against that comity which should always exist among civilized and friendly nations. The stay of further executions at Santiago de Cuba by order of the Castelar Government, placed the case

IN A CONDITION FOR SETTLEMENT.

This Government has already shown to the Spanish Government, or assumed that the Virginius, having a United States register and carrying the United States flag, was prima facie an American vessel; at least this character attached to her at the time of the seizure, and hence the United States, in the absence of proof that ownership resided in some foreign power, were bound to protect the flag she carried. The Spanish Government has been offered an opportunity to

MAKE A PERSONAL EXPLANATION

on these points, and to justify the conduct of those acting under its authority. The nationality of the vessel settled, the other points will be comparatively easy of solution, and these include the nationality of the captives. If it should be determined that the Virginius was an American vessel in a sense that shielded her from capture, her surrender would follow as a matter of course, and the

FIRING OF A SALUTE TO OUR FLAG

would not be a severe draft on Spanish pride. A demand for the surrender of the surviving passengers and crew, and for suitable indemnity for the benefit of the families of those slain at Santiago de Cuba, would depend on the contingencies and facts of the entire question. If such a demand were made it could not certainly include the families of those of a nativity other than ours. Spain has before now delivered captured American vessels to their owners through the intervention of the United States Government, after long delays, the contests always being as to the lawfulness of their transactions, and our Government has for many years been engaged in procuring release from time to time of American citizens unjustly imprisoned or deprived of property in the Island of Cuba, while insisting upon respect to the United States flag, and the right to navigate the great highways of nations without the exercise of search or other molestation. In repeated cases

INDEMNITY HAS BEEN CLAIMED

for the families of those cruelly and unjustifiably put to death, the latter cases of this kind being those of Speakman and Wyatt, who, several years ago, were executed at Santiago de Cuba.

While it can be repeated that the Spanish Cabinet still manifests a disposition to do whatever their honor will warrant, and while the United States ask nothing more than what the facts in the present case clearly justify, there is, as yet, no such condition of affairs as will authorize the statement that a conclusion has been reached, placing beyond doubt the surrender of the Virginius, for whatever agreement Admiral Polo may have made with Secretary Fish will depend for ratification on the Spanish Cabinet, who, as expressed by several gentlemen in high public positions, will well consider the effect of their action with a painful appreciation of the political and military embarrassments with which they have to deal at home, irrespective of the condition of affairs in Cuba.

NAVAL MATTERS.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA YARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Great activity prevails in every department of the Navy-Yard, in the face of the rumor of a peaceful solution of the Spanish trouble. Secretary Robeson, who was reported to have left Washington for Philadelphia, was not at the yard to-day, and the officers have received no notice of an intended visit by him. The Commandant stated to-day that all

THE MONITORS,

except the light-draft iron-clads, which proved failures soon after they were built, ten years ago, will be repaired as soon as possible. Upwards of two thousand men are now employed. No visitors are admitted.

THE WASHINGTON YARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Robeson and the United States Naval Constructor visited the Navy-Yard this morning. Work is being urged forward rapidly, and on Thanksgiving-Day all hands in the yard will be employed. Several hundred men were added to the force this morning.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Orders have been given to recruit the marine corps up to the full standard provided by law.

COMMANDER OF THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

It is rumored in naval circles that Admiral Porter will command the West India squadron, but there is no official knowledge of this matter.

AT NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26.—The Norfolk Navy-Yard presents a scene of bustle and activity not surpassed since the war. In case of hostilities, it will be an important station, being the nearest navy-yard of consequence to the West India Islands. Preparations are making for an emergency, and vessels loaded with coal and ship-timber are daily arriving. Work on the Galena and the new sloop-of-war is being pushed forward rapidly. It is understood that the force of workmen will be largely increased on the 1st of December. A careful inspection of the fort has been made, and its weak points are being strengthened. The Rip-Raps and Fort Wool can be put in a state of defense in ten days. These, and a judicious distribution of torpedoes, will protect the harbor. The present force in the machine shop at the fort are busy altering and improving the 15-inch gun-carriages for the Southern coast works.

ADVICES FROM NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY QUESADA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Gen. Manuel Quesada, of this city, received this morning from official sources in Washington the following telegram: "War is more imminent than ever. Orders from the Navy Department a few hours ago command every vessel suitable for active preparations belonging to the United States, to report at once for service."

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

A prominent Cuban in this city has received recently from a friend who is a merchant in Havana, a letter concerning the condition of affairs there, and especially devoted to an analysis of the beliefs and hopes of the different factions. The most striking features of the letter are given below:

ANNEXATION FAVORED.

Those Spaniards who are designated by the *Diario* as most uncompromising now say seriously that the annexation of the Island by the United States would prove most conducive to its prosperity. Then peace and order would be restored, and business, which is paramount in all minds, would be materially increased under the protection of the large and powerful nation, which is the chief purchaser of the products of the Island. By the removal of the duties now paid upon the produce, a strong competition would be made against the trade of Louisiana resulting in fabulous profits to Cuban planters.

OPPOSED TO THE ANNEXATION POLICY,

are to be found all holding civil offices, and all military chiefs who think it to their interest to perpetuate the present the system of government. There is

ANOTHER CLASS OF SPANIARDS

who are by no means small in numbers, who call themselves "Republicans;" yet they have deadly fear of the downfall of the republic in Spain, in which event they would be compelled to leave the Island. They are as ready to join their fates with those of the independent natives, and form a Cuban republic, as to be annexed to the United States. They profess to think that the United States could straighten up affairs, and that the democratic principles of that government would render anarchy impossible.

THE GREAT MAJORITY OF CUBANS,

including those who ostensibly side with Spain, and those who wear the badges of nobility, are praying to God that the day will soon come when the star of Cuba shall blend its light with the stars of the American constellation. They acknowledge the fact that there is a want of political education among the Cubans; that there are many public vices which were born of and have thrived under Spanish domination; that the character of the people is impatient and warlike; and that the great numbers and power of the absolutely ignorant negroes makes the personal safety of the white men a matter of concern; so that they have no refuge except in the American Union.

THE FACTION IN FAVOR OF INDEPENDENCE.

A limited number of Cubans wish for independence at all hazards, and dream of forming a powerful confederacy with Santa Domingo and Porto Rico.

HOW FAST A CONQUEST WOULD BE.

If the United States should land at some accessible point on the coast with 15,000 or 20,000 men, and if that army were commanded by intelligent and prudent officers who would regard the rights of the people, thousands would flock to the standard, and troubles here would be effectually extinguished. Such invasion, if so it can be called, would be supported because both the Cubans and Spaniards, although from different motives, would be glad to have the United States put to an end to the present state of things in the Island.

IOWA.

A Seducer Brought to Time—Aid for the Osceola County Sufferers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 26.—A railroad man seduced a young girl at Monticello, but 12 years of age, last Sunday night, and was compelled to marry her by her relatives in the same house and on the same night the seduction took place.

Thanksgiving Day will be observed here by a general suspension of business.

A large number of our citizens met this evening, in obedience to a proclamation of the Mayor, to adopt some measures for the purpose of raising and sending aid to the people in the northwestern part of the State, who are suffering for want of food and fuel. After hearing the case stated plainly by persons present who were well acquainted with the situation of the sufferers, a committee of seven was appointed to solicit subscriptions or donations, and the meeting then adjourned.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 26.—The Northwestern homesteaders call for provisions. Gen. Baker sends to-day 1,000 pounds of flour from the people of Monroe, and several thousand pounds more, donated from other sections, will be sent.

DUNDUQE, Ia., Nov. 26.—C. P. Hubbard, Postmaster at Centre Point, Linn County, has been arrested, and is now held before the United States Court here to answer for the opening of letters.

Fifteen suits are now pending against the City of Dubuque, in which damages are claimed to the amount of $48,000, mostly for falls on slippery sidewalks.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Tilton Expulsion Case Comes to the Surface Again—Note from the Church of the Pilgrims Charging Lack of Discipline in Mr. Beecher's Fold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—In regard to the expulsion some time ago of Theodore Tilton from the Plymouth Church, a meeting of the congregation was held this evening for the purpose of considering a communication which had been received from a committee of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. The communication in question, though couched in general terms, was evidently intended to refer to the expulsion on the 31st of October from the membership of the Plymouth Church. The meeting was crowded to excess, only members of the congregation and representatives of the press being admitted. Mr. A. Raymond was chosen President. Rev. R. M. Halliday, clerk of the church, stated the purpose of the meeting, and submitted the communication from the Church of the Pilgrims, charging lack of discipline in Mr. Beecher's church. He urged the appointment of a Conference Committee between the two churches.

Mr. McHay proposed as the simplest conclusion of the matter, that Plymouth Church should accede to the request of a Committee Conference. Mr. Gilbert proposed as an amendment, a preamble and resolution to the effect that the communication charging Plymouth Church with unscriptural action ought not to receive any consideration whatever, and that the latter church, being an independent organization, declined to take notice of any protest from the Clinton Avenue or any other church. These resolutions were passed, and the clerk of the church was authorized to send a copy to the Committee of the Church of the Pilgrims.

Mr. Beecher made some remarks in which, without referring strictly to Mr. Tilton, deprecated the idea of such strict church discipline, by which a member can be expelled with grave reason. Tilton's name was not mentioned during the entire proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD.

Gov. Beveridge Home Again—Annual Report of Chief Grain Inspector Harper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving will be observed here with a general suspension of business.

Gov. Beveridge, accompanied by his wife, who has just returned from Europe, arrived home from Boston to-night.

The annual Convention of the Farmers' State Association meets at Decatur on the 16th of December, and will continue in session three days.

Chief Grain Inspector Harper's annual report to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shows that the receipts of his office for the year ending Oct. 3, have been $63,277.64. The disbursements for the same were $63,277.64. The balance on hand is $8,371.99. The amount of grain inspected into store for the same period was 69,185,707 bushels. Inspected from store, 66,523,799 bushels.

Now that Gov. Beveridge has returned, the interest in the successor of Col. Cook, on the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, has revived, and in addition to those already spoken of in connection with the place is

Mr. S. L. Olmstead, of Jacksonville, whose chances are looming up.

THE DUELLO.

Two Youths Fight for the Possession of a Young Lady's Hand—One of the Duellists Loses His Arm, and Both Lose the Young Lady.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 26.—Two young men, named Rogers and Garwood, rivals for the hand of a young lady named Annie Templeton, fought a duel on Sunday last, in the northwestern portion of this county. At the first fire Rogers received a severe wound in the right arm, the ball entering above the wrist and coming out near the elbow. Garwood escaped unhurt, his antagonist's ball passing through the skirt of his coat. Rogers will lose his arm. The young lady now declares she will have nothing to do with either of the men.

FINANCIAL.

Jay Cooke & Co. Declared Bankrupt.

A Receiver Appointed by the United States District Court.

Resumption of Business by the First National Bank of Memphis.

Favorable Showing Made by the Reports of the National Banks.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FIRM ADJUDGED BANKRUPT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—In the United States District Court, this morning, Judge Cadwalader presiding, the matter of petitions in bankruptcy against Jay Cooke & Co. came up by order of the Court.

Edward Wilson, representing the Logan Square Building Association, primary petitioner, said the order to show cause had been published as directed by the Court.

John C. Bullitt, counsel for Jay Cooke & Co., said he was ready to appear for all the defendants, and that they had all been personally served with the order of the Court.

Mr. Wilson replied that, under the papers presented, he asked for an adjudication of bankruptcy against the defendants.

Mr. Brinckley, counsel for the intervening creditors, said he also asked an adjudication of bankruptcy against the defendants.

Judge Cadwalader said that the proof of debt was very simple, and asked if the assignment was there.

Mr. Brinckley said it was attached to one of the petitions, which was thereupon sent for.

J. C. BULLITT,

counsel for the defendants, addressing the Court, said: I desire to state that the defendants failed Sept. 18, owing nearly $8,000,000 to parties living in various States in this and foreign countries. Their property comprised debts of moneys owing them, real estate, bonds and stocks of companies in various parts of the country. The assets and creditors being so widely scattered, they were greatly embarrassed and at a loss to adopt a plan that would be best for all. They could either become voluntary bankrupts, or perfect an adjustment of their affairs with their creditors, instead of bankruptcy. After a consultation with such of their creditors as they could gather together, they adopted the latter plan, and thereupon prepared the plan referred to, in a paper attached to one of the petitions filed in court. This plan, by a large number of their creditors,—about 75 per cent,—was approved. One of their largest creditors, to whom $700,000 was due, received from the court having jurisdiction of the account consent to sign his approval of the plan. The general feeling among the creditors was a preference for this plan to that of bankruptcy, as they regarded even the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act as being less favorable to them than the plan proposed by the defendants. The defendants proposed surrendering every dollar they owned for the benefit of their creditors, if the creditors agreed; for it seemed apparent that they had no right to go into voluntary bankruptcy. While he was there to submit to whatever the Court might direct, he could not voluntarily consent to an adjudication of bankruptcy against his clients. They would interpose no captious arguments, but, on the contrary, would, with all their ability, facilitate their creditors in securing the money due them, but yet they cannot consent to an adjudication of bankruptcy.

FURTHER DELIBERATIONS.

Judge Cadwalader asked if the assignment was there. Mr. Bullitt replied that it was on record and mentioned in the petitions.

MR. BRINCKLEY,

counsel for the plaintiffs, said that the testimony was to the effect that assignments had been made to Mr. Moorehead of properties in other States, which, it was candidly admitted, were intended to prevent the seizure of that property by creditors in those States. No appointment had been made. It was not known that anything had been done by the Assignee to take possession of the assigned property. The assignment has been recorded in this State, but it was not known whether it had been recorded in other States. Judgments amounting to $15,000 had been obtained against them in this city, and two executions had been issued. The paper of Oct. 1 had not been executed, and the assets still remain in the possession of the defendants.

L. E. PRICE,

for the petitioners, said: I would like to state what passed at the last meeting of creditors which I attended.

Judge Cadwalader—Whom do you represent?

Mr. Price—Myself.

Judge Cadwalader—Have you filed a petition?

Mr. Price—I have not.

Judge Cadwalader—Then I cannot hear you. Unless you represent a claim of your own, or some one else, I cannot listen to you.

Mr. Price—I haven't a claim of my own, but I attended that meeting of the creditors as President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and I would like to state what took place, for the information of your Honor and of the gentlemen of the Bar who are pressing for an adjudication of bankruptcy against the defendants in these proceedings.

Judge Cadwalader replied that, while he disliked to prevent a senior member of the Bar from being heard, yet "I think, under the circumstances, I ought not to hear you even as amicus curiæ."

Mr. Price then took his seat.

JUDGE CADWALADER.

I stated a fortnight ago that the creditors had been commendably forbearing, and that the paper of Oct. 1 was seriously objectionable in view of the provisions of the Bankrupt law. I then further suggested the appointment of a Commissioner under the forty-third section of the act to administer defendants' estates. An unusual delay has occurred, and there has elapsed sixty days since the execution of the paper of Oct. 1. If the defendants will say that they are now ready to declare a dividend of 5 per cent, I will strongly recommend the creditors to postpone their application for an adjudication. Otherwise I must proceed regularly to an adjudication.

Mr. Bullitt, for the defendant, replied that he was not prepared to answer the suggestion. It would require a payment of $450,000 or $500,000 to-day or to-morrow, and he was not sufficiently familiar with their money accounts to answer it.

JUDGE CADWALADER.

I then withdraw the suggestion. In fact, I don't know that I would have any right to compel it, but time sufficient has elapsed to secure a certainty to that matter.

MR. BULLITT.

If counsel will suspend the proceedings, I can let them know by this evening.

Judge Cadwalader—I meant when I spoke about a fortnight ago to assure the creditors that I could not enforce the paper of Oct. 1. The creditors have been very lenient, and there should be no longer delay.

Mr. Bullitt—I do not complain, for I never saw a case in which so much confidence was reposed by creditors in their debtors.

MR. WILSON

said: I asked for an adjudication to-day simply for the protection of the rights of my clients, but if the defendants ask a delay of to-day only, I consent to it.

Mr. Brinckly said: My clients have not unduly pressed the defendants, and

THE WAREHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Committee of the Board of Trade.

Nearly All the Elevator Men Guilty of Irregularities.

They Are Admonished Not to Be Caught Again.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday at half-past 3 o'clock in the Lower Board of Trade Hall, for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee appointed, at the request of the Hough Brothers, to investigate alleged irregularities in the management of the Chicago & St. Louis Elevator.

The Board was called to order by President Culver, and, since the members engaged in business in the other hall did not seem inclined to stop and come down, the meeting was adjourned up stairs, and recommenced there at 4 o'clock.

The President—Gentlemen, as you are aware, this meeting has been called to take action upon the report of the Committee appointed some weeks ago, to investigate as to the management of the Chicago & St. Louis Elevator. In compliance with your vote at the last meeting, the report of the Committee, and the evidence in the case, have been published in pamphlet form. Each member has been furnished with a copy of that report, and it is hoped you have read it, so that it will not be necessary at this time to read it. I desire in this connection to say that the Directors of the Board of Trade have carefully considered the report of the Committee, and have agreed to recommend a certain preamble and resolutions for your action. I think, however, it will be proper for you to accept the report of the Committee before acting upon these resolutions.

Mr. Gurney—I move that the report of the Committee of Investigation be accepted.

The motion was agreed to.

The President—The Secretary will now please read the preamble and resolutions reported by the Board of Directors.

Mr. Dow—We can scarcely hear anything, unless we have better order. This is a matter of business in which we are all interested, and to which we should all give faithful attention.

The Secretary—The President has called the meeting to order, the time for doing business has passed, and it is esteemed at least a courtesy that you should be as quiet as possible and give attention to the little business that is to come before you. It is impossible here to understand what is going on, unless gentlemen in the back part of the room keep still. Members are particularly desirous that attention may be given to it, and that there be no more interruptions.

The gentlemen in the back part of the room hushed up.

The President—The Secretary will read the preamble and resolutions offered by the Directors.

The Secretary—The Directors, at a meeting held some days ago, adopted the following:

In view of the disclosures made in the report of a committee appointed by the President of the Board, and, in the testimony submitted by that committee, as taken by them in an investigation into the management of the Chicago & St. Louis Elevator, it is hereby recommended by the Board of Directors that the following be adopted by the members of the Board of Trade at a meeting to be called by the President, to-wit:

WHEREAS, From the report and evidence submitted to the Board it appears that a portion or all of the grain elevators of the city have loaned from their elevators, and have shipped grain on their own account without the return and cancellation of receipts issued for such grain; and

WHEREAS, It is alleged that said practice has been necessary to accommodate shippers and owners of grain, and was for the interest of the grain trade of Chicago; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board of Trade most emphatically condemn the practice alluded to as being not only contrary to law, but also dangerous and injurious to the interests of warehouse receipts, and destructive to their value as a security; as not demanded by the necessities of legitimate trade; and, if continued, will tend to impair confidence in our business, and result in serious damage to the trade and commercial interests of the city.

Resolved, That this Board hereby requests all proprietors of elevators in this city to fully comply with the laws of this State (while the same are in force and operative) in regard to the warehousing and inspection of grain, with the object and interest to secure the integrity of warehouse receipts, and to protect and insure the safety of the holders of such receipts.

Resolved, That so long as the inspection of grain, and the registration of warehouse receipts are under the control of the State authorities, we urgently request the authorities in charge to provide for the strict administration of such rules for the conduct of the business as will render the laws effective and of value to the interests involved, and to protect which the laws were enacted.

Resolved, That the constituted authorities be and are hereby requested to provide for obtaining daily correct statements of all shipments of grain from elevators, and that this Board and the public be promptly informed by said authorities of any violation of law or the rules of this Board for managers, more especially in regard to any shipment of grain without a return and cancellation of any and all warehouse receipts issued for such grain.

Resolved, That elevator managers be requested not to issue "splits" or divided receipts until the original receipts issued, if registered, have also been registered for cancellation.

Mr. Gurney and Mr. Dow—I move the adoption of the report of the Directors.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the Board adjourned.

Col. Hough was present, but took no part in the proceedings.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SOCIETY.

Correspondence Between Mr. C. H. McCormick, President of the Chicago Branch, and Mr. Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SOCIETY OF LONDON,
CHICAGO BRANCH,
CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have just been informed by Mr. Wright, the Secretary of this Branch of the Mississippi Valley Society, of his interview with you, and of your approval of the Society's objects and plan. He has also informed me of your having mentioned the fact that, on your return to England, you would be pleased to become one of its English members. As the chief executive officer of one of the largest railway-interests in America, whose interests are closely identified with the prosperity and development of the Northwest, you must necessarily have familiarized yourself with the wants and capabilities of this section of our country. This consideration, with the hearty assurances of co-operation on your part in furthering the interests of our young organization, will be doubly gratifying to the members of our Society, and the businessmen of Chicago generally. Chicago and the Northwest seek more direct commercial relations with Europe; and whatever tends to facilitate intercommunication between the businessmen of the Old World and our Western States will have as all times the earnest support of our citizens.

The plan of the Mississippi Valley Society is, I believe, most favorable to operate in this direction; and, to confirm its usefulness, needs but the occasional presence among us of gentlemen of your own position in England, who will look intelligently at the causes of our prosperity.

Wishing you a prosperous voyage on your return to England, I have the honor to be, yours very respectfully,

C. H. MCCORMICK,
RICHARD POTTER, Esq., Chairman of the London Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, Nov. 25, 1873.

LONDON OFFICES: 21 Old Broad street, E. C., next door to Messrs. (George Peabody & Co.), Mr. J. S. Morgan.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg you will accept my acknowledgments for the kind manner in which you welcome me as a member of the Mississippi Valley Society, and I cordially reciprocate the sentiments expressed in behalf of the businessmen of this great city. I give you the London address of the Grand Trunk Company, in the hope and belief that, when your prominent citizens and members visit the Capital of the "Old Mother Country," they may do me the favor of seeking from me any advice or assistance they may require. Faithfully yours,

RICHARD POTTER,
President Grand Trunk of Canada.

The Hon. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, President Mississippi Valley Society, Chicago.

Charitable Gambling.

The ladies of Nebraska City, while they do not hesitate to raise money for charitable purposes by gambling, call what they do by its right name. They have published the following card: "The indigent ladies of the Home Relief politely request the Revs. Lemon, Green, Taylor, Kerr, and Warren to cease interfering with their affairs as a society. Two of the gentlemen aforesaid having already accepted silver gotten the same way as that we wished to gamble off, it would have looked better for them, at least to have kept still.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AT EVANSTON.

Letter from Miss Willard, Dean of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University.

EVANSTON, Nov. 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In replying, briefly, to the strictures of a recent editorial headed "Woman's Rights in Evanston," I do not touch the question of the responsibility or irresponsibility of *young men* for their conduct, outside the recitation-room. My relations in matters of discipline are to the young ladies, and, in justice to them and to myself, I wish our system of government to be fairly understood by those whom your recent mention of the "Woman's College" will have a tendency to prejudice against us.

Below is given an extract from our last catalogue, which explains the system of government successfully administered since the organization of Evanston College for Ladies:

GOVERNMENT.

The general basis of government in this institution is, that merit shall be distinguished by privilege. Any young lady who establishes for herself a trustworthy character, will be trusted accordingly. After a probation of one term, any one who, during this time, has been loyal to the regulations of the school, and has not once required reproof, will have her name inscribed upon the "Roll of Honor," and will be invested with certain powers and responsibilities usually restricted to the "Faculty," and are no longer required to report on minor regulations. The "Roll of Honor" has its constitution, officers, and regular meetings, and sends reports to the teachers relative to the trusts of which it is made the depository. A single reproof "conditions," and two reproofs remove, any of its members, who can regain their places by the same process through which they were at first attained. Those who during one entire term, have not been "conditioned" upon the Roll of Honor, are promoted to the "Self-Governed List," and give this pledge: "I will try so to act that, if all others followed my example, our school would need no rules whatever. In manners and in punctuality I will try to be a model, and in all my intercourse with my teachers and school-mates, I will seek, above all else, the things that make for peace."

Thenceforward these young ladies "do as they please"—so long as they "please" to do right. They are no longer required to report at all. They are henceforth "a law unto themselves"—or, rather, they "are not under the law, but under grace." Every pupil in school is eligible, first, to the Roll of Honor; next, to the "Self-Governed"—hence there is no ground of jealousy. Scholarship does not confer these privileges. Requirements of admission—character is placed above all competition here.

It is believed that this system may develop a true sentiment of "honor" among pupils; one that shall favor the school rather than the delinquent. The false ideas of honor which still prevail to an absurd extent among young people at school are the last relics of the medieval system of oppression, and of espionage, its sworn ally. As a democratic form of government inspires the sentiment of loyalty to itself, and implies the duty of all patriotic citizens to bring to justice those whose conduct threatens the public welfare, so, in an institution where the pupils are intrusted with a part of the responsibility, and where the possibility of self-government is set before them, it is a logical inference that they will stand by the government of which they form a part.

One of the gravest problems of the educator is: "How can I make school discipline most conducive to the formation of noble, self-reliant character?" Two years' trial of substantially the plan above described has induced the belief that in it are involved the elements of a successful solution of this problem.

Since the union of the Woman's College with the Northwestern University, the same system has been pursued, with but one modification: The College building being not yet ready for occupancy, and the young ladies boarding in private families, not under the care of teachers, the "Self-Report" was fixed upon as a temporary expedient, that we might know the progress our "probationers" were making toward a release from specific regulations, and the rank of "Self-Governed" students. We have several of the latter class already, and, at the end of the last spring term, only eight young ladies had failed to gain the Roll of Honor rank.

It is to be remembered that such of our students as are in the families of relatives are under no different restrictions from the young men; but we believe no thoughtful parent would choose to send his daughter to a student-community—like this or any other—without knowing that the safe-guards of home were, in some measure, replaced by the care of lady teachers, at least until experience had given to his daughter some knowledge of her new surroundings and relationships. The majority of our young ladies are quite young, averaging from 15 to 17 years of age; and only the dictates of an unripe wisdom would counsel their completa "emancipation." The most thoughtful among them do not desire to enter on any such beatitude; indeed, were you to question them, you would find that, without question, those whose scholarship is highest and whose strength of character most marked, are the most loyal to existing regulations and the warmest in their praise.

It is not difficult for such young ladies to get any permission they desire,—all the minor permissions being given by the lady of the house where they board; and for the others, their teachers, being by them, very "easy to be entreated."

It is not true that young ladies cannot allow a young gentleman to walk with them, if they meet casually. This is expressly understood. The rule opposes itself to indiscriminate "walking in the shore" and "rambles in the grove," it is true; and so it ought.

Be assured, sir, our really gentlemanly young men find no difficulty, whatever in being admitted to the society of young ladies, or in being allowed to act as their escorts. No complaint has ever come from them of severity on the part of teachers. They are welcome to see the young ladies at all appropriate times.

Finally, sir, accept my thanks for your well-meant defense of "Women's Rights." I believe in them heartily, but, most of all, in the right to a noble, self-poised character, and in all the helps toward its attainment which wholesome but liberal school-discipline can furnish.

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
Dean of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Views on the Equality of Sexes at Colleges—Her Objections to Miss Willard's Catechism.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Reading your editorial, "Woman's Rights at Evanston," this morning, at the breakfast-table, I felt moved to thank you for your humanity and generosity in demanding perfect equality for girls in our colleges. It is one thing to admit them into our universities, and quite another to make no discriminations on the ground of sex. It seems that, at the Evanston institution, girls enjoy all the intellectual and religious privileges boys do, but there are certain social restrictions, grievous to be endured. Whilst the young gentlemen are called to no account as to their "uprisings, down-sittings, and goings in and out," every week the young ladies—

must inform the Principal if they have devoted the entire time of their study-hours to study; if they have left town without permission; if they have made or received calls without permission; if they have accepted invitations; if they have been out in the evening to the Post-Office or the depot; if they have been out with fewer than four in the company; if they have left their boarding-places without permission; if they have walked with any gentleman or accepted company to or from any place, or been at any time in the society of gentlemen except at a school exercise, without permission; if they have been quiet at all times; if they have extinguished their lights and retired at the proper hour; and if they have refrained entirely from whispering in classes, chapel, and at prayers.

The objections to this catechism are three:

First—In subjecting girls only to this discipline, there is an invidious assumption that boys can be trusted with liberties that girls cannot, the same principle, that in the great world, makes one code of morals for man, another for woman.

Second—As these rules involve a self-control and perfection of character that few mortals possess, the temptation to avoid punishment by falsehood is so great that probably the very girls who violate the most rules, say "yes" the most readily to the whole catechism, and find an excuse in the the absurdity of these rules and the tyranny of those who enforce them.

Third—The rules themselves are, in the main, objectionable.

It may be well enough for neither boys nor girls to leave town without permission, nor crowd the post-offices, or depots, and to retire at a given hour; but if the sermons are dull, and the prayers long, and the chapel unventilated, young people will fidget, and whisper, and unless they have pure air to breathe, eloquent prayers, and thrilling sermons, they have a right to dodge the whole ceremony, or, by side issues, make it as short as possible. "As to girls being quiet at all times," it is a grave mistake to do aught to make them so. They should romp and play, talk and laugh, and sing in as high and low a key and as long and loud as they are capable. Our girls are suffering to-day in health of body and mind from this cribbing and crippling of all their natural impulses, to make them what is called "ladylike." Our nation needs strong, able women more than it needs Cuba, or specie currency, and freedom of thought, and locomotion is the first step in this direction. As to all the *gentlemanly* part of the catechism, it is, as you have so clearly shown in your editorial, simply ridiculous. "Cicero says the great study of man is man." It needs but little observation to see that those are most successful in life who best understand human nature. One of the strongest reasons for opening our colleges to girls is that young men and women may study each other, in their natural, normal conditions, in the recitation room, and on the play-ground, and thus lay the foundation for a purer social life than we can boast to-day. If young ladies are to stroll on the lake shore, in the forests, or on the prairies, they must, for safety, either take a Newfoundland dog, or a gentleman; the advantage of the latter you have well stated, in having by her side some one who could with her enjoy nature in all her varied moods; alike in her grandeur and her beauty; that together they could discuss the glories of the rising or setting sun, or, by moonlight, study the planetary world.

Why four should be the prescribed number for a walk, or talk, at Evanston, while in the outside world two are considered far more desirable, it is difficult to conjecture. The authorities at Evanston in thus restricting the social intercourse of young ladies and gentlemen, and thereby adding an undue zest to their meeting, are unwisely interfering with one of the best features of coeducation. We exaggerate the importance of forbidden pleasures, and so long as this mystery of sex is kept up, surrounded with all the usual artificial lights and conditions, men and women will be heroes and angels to each other, until the trials of life teach them otherwise; then, in their disappointment, they will undervalue each other by just so much as their ideas were before too exalted. Hence, whatever system of education tends to bring them together as equals in their every-day life—dress, occupation, and amusements—benefits both sexes, and makes social life more healthy, happy, and natural.

The fewer laws we have the better, is true alike in the home, the college, and the State, as there is a strange perversity in human nature to do what is forbidden. I hope Miss Willard, the lady Principal at Evanston, who is one of the noblest women in the State, will see that the scales of justice are evenly balanced for the girls under her care, and that pleasant walks with their *brothers and cousins* may not be forbidden.

Respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

SHERMAN HOUSE, Nov. 26.

BRAND IS THE MAN.

It Is Settled that He Must Take Command of the Ellsworth Zouaves.

The old and new members of the Ellsworth Zouaves met yesterday evening at parlor No. 1, Grand Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of reorganizing the company, and try to bring it up to its former standard, when the company was under the command of the gallant and lamented Col. E. E. Ellsworth. Mr. J. F. Welch was elected Chairman, and stated that they had assembled for the purpose of reorganizing the company, and to elect Maj. E. L. Brand commander.

Maj. Brand said he did not think it possible for him at present to take command of the company, but he should like to become a private member, and put his shoulder to the wheel and help make the organization what it should be.

Lieut. Downing said he would like to see Maj. Brand take command of the company at once. No better man for the position could be found in the city.

Several other gentlemen strongly urged Maj. Brand to assume command, since he was the unanimous choice of all the members, and because he was so well fitted for the position.

The Secretary announheaded that Capt. White, the present commander, had placed his resignation in his (the Secretary's) hands.

A gentleman proposed that the resignation be accepted. Mr. Whitehead, although a good man, was more ornamental than useful, while they needed a man more useful than ornamental. An ornamental position could be given to Capt. Whitehead on the staff. The motion to accept the resignation of Capt. Whitehead was put and unanimously adopted.

The rules being suspended, Maj. Brand was elected a member of the company.

Lieut. Downing moved that Maj. Brand be elected commander, but, the Major again stating that he would not accept the position at present, action was deferred until one week, when the company will again meet at the same

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

The sale of seats for the English opera season commences this morning at Bauer's music store, in the Palmer Hotel Building. The repertoire for the first week is as follows: Monday, "Lucia di Lammermoor;" Tuesday, "Martha;" Wednesday, "Rigoletto," which has not been done here for many years; Thursday, "Faust;" Friday, "Maritana;" Saturday evening, "Fra Diavolo." As will be observed, this is one of the most attractive repertoires ever presented here, contrasting very forcibly, for instance, with that recently announced by Maretzek. In addition to this fact, the prices are very low, and within the range of all opera-goers, so that there is every reason to expect a brilliant and successful season. As the troupe is under the management of a Chicago impresario, opera-goers should take a special pride in giving him a generous patronage, and in extending to Miss Kellogg and the other artists a handsome reception.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

The amusement-loving public, who have mourned over the unfortunate closing of McVicker's Theatre, will be pleased to learn that this popular place of amusement will reopen on Monday, with Louis in "The Old Curiosity Shop." The sale of tickets commences to-day. Mr. Redfield is anxious to try whether he has forgotten how to sell seats.

CHURCH CONCERT.

A concert will be given by the choir of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, to-morrow evening. The new organ, which cost $15,000, will be played in public for the first time by the organist, Mr. D. N. Hood, assisted by Mrs. Falk, Mrs. Mathews, and Mrs. Flagler, and the vocal numbers will be given by the choir, assisted by Mrs. O. L. Fox, Mrs. O. K. Johnson, and Mrs. Fritz Foltz. The programme is entertaining.

CAMILLA URSO,

with an excellent concert company, give the musical evening of the Star Course next Tuesday. As only one concert is to be given in this city, the audience to greet the distinguished virtuoso should be large. Tickets are for sale this morning at the usual places.

C. D. PEACOCK'S JEWELRY STORE.

The genius which presides over the jewelry business of Chicago resembles in some measure that illustrious Chairman, of sacred history, who, at a wedding-feast, discreetly prevented the complete satiety of his guests by preserving the choicest brands of wine until such time as their appetites stood in peril of cloying. It is in precisely the same way that the glittering divinity of diamonds and pearls has reserved for the appreciative patrons of art in jewelry the choicest selection of gems, stored away in a treasure-house befitting their beauty. The new jewelry store of C. D. Peacock, situated on the northwest corner of State and Washington streets, is to be a worthy companion to the other commercial sentinels which guard the intersection of those streets. It is in the handsome five-story stone building whose external appearance has been the subject of favorable comment. The store faces on both these streets, and is superbly lighted by nine plate-glass windows. The floor is laid in English tile, the ceiling frescoed with exquisite effect. The standing cases are among the most elegant works of art in the city, being made of richly-carved French walnut, ebony, and tulip, in the finest style, the interior lined with rich blue, setting off the contents by the contrast. The showcases are similarly arranged, being constructed of silver and the heaviest French plate glass, and rest upon richly-carved counters, supported by columns corresponding with the rest of the fixtures. For a description of the interior, the flashing of burnished gold and silver, gems and trinkets, the reader is referred to the Arabian Nights, and especially to the grotto in which Aladdin found his enchanted lamp. The effect of this glittering array is artistically heightened by means of six splendid mirrors, in which the outlay is reflected again and again, until one can readily fancy himself in just such a cavern as that mentioned. This beautiful store will be opened on Saturday, and the public will have an opportunity to admire it themselves.

THE GOLDEN IDOL;

OR

The Enchanted Tree.

CHAPTER I.

A GIRL'S DESPAIR.

Upon a lonely shore of Tonga-taboo harbor, in the island of Tonga-taboo, two persons sat hidden in a dim recess of palms.

They were father and daughter.

The former was a plain, simple clergyman of middle age.

The latter was a charming girl of 17 years, scarcely more remarkable for her loveliness than for her sterling good sense and a worldly wisdom far in advance of her years.

As to the wife and mother of this couple, she had long been sleeping her last sleep in one of the lonely nooks of this far Pacific island.

Ten years had passed since Mr. Fortescue had come to the shores of this lovely harbor, with the intention of passing his days in the labor of converting to Christianity their pagan idolators; but the good missionary had, in some displeasure of the ruler of the island, and was now being hunted for his life.

"I am so tired, father," panted the girl, as she clasped her hand tightly to her heart.

"We ought not to have run so fast," responded Mr. Fortescue. "But I am sure the savages were near us."

"Hush! here they are!" breathed the girl.

A rush of footsteps was heard, and a moment later several savages came flying past, rending the air with their cries.

"They think we have gone in that direction," whispered the missionary. "Oh, if they only knew how near we are still to the settlement!"

"Will they not soon be back this way, father?" asked Mrs. Fortescue.

"I dare say they will, Ellie. Ah! here comes another band of them."

A dozen armed warriors traversed the sandy beach immediately in front of the hiding-place of the couple.

"How terrible they are! how lost to all pity!"

"Alas! for the poor results of all my toils!" sighed Mr. Fortescue. "To see these savage pursuers, and hear their yells, one would little imagine the sacrifices we have made on their account. All the benefits they have received from us are forgotten. They are determined to kill us if they can find us."

At this point Ellie started violently, half-arising to her feet.

"Oh, look, father!" she cried.

This was all she could say, but she pointed far away in the direction from which the fugitives had fired our dwelling.

"I see," murmured Mr. Fortescue. "They have fired our dwelling."

A lurid flame arose in the air in the distance.

"It is hard to see our home perishing," sighed the daughter. "What demons they are."

She started again, even more violently than before,—this time at the barking of a dog within ten feet of her.

"The cur will certainly betray us!" cried the missionary, springing to his feet.

"He has betrayed us already," returned Ellie.

"See! they are coming."

In the last moment at his residence, Mr. Fortescue had seized an old sword he chanced to have upon his premises, and he thanked Heaven for the service this weapon now rendered him, he being able to cleave the dog in twain with a single desperate blow.

"Had we better not plunge into the interior, father?" asked Ellie.

"I think not. It is there that they are looking for us. They are beating up every bush, and—Yes! they are certainly coming nearer to us. See! they have torches! Oh, this is horrible!"

"Perhaps we had better throw ourselves into a boat, and trust ourselves to the winds and waves."

"I would have done so, darling, but for the roughness of the sea."

"It's all up with our halt here," said the missionary, turning back. "We must fly. The dog was heard, and the savages are hastening in this direction."

Breaking from their covert, hand in hand, the father and daughter ran along the beach and gained a temporary shelter behind a small ledge of rocks which jutted out into the sea in the form of a small promontory.

"If we only had a boat now!" sighed the father, "possibly we could get off in it."

But Ellie could reply, a solitary savage came bounding from the bushes, brandishing his war-club.

"Alas! alas!" mourned Mr. Fortescue.

He had realized only to well the imminence of the peril,—the utter futility of all his efforts at escape,—but he met the foremost savage with the strength of desperation, cleaving him in twain nearly as cleverly as he had despatched the dog which had discovered the whereabouts of the couple; but then came the sharp, loud report of a musket,—and the good missionary lay weltering in his blood, with a bullet through his vitals.

"I am hit!" he cried. "I cannot go on."

"Not even to the boat, father?"

"Alas, it is too late!" faltered the dying missionary, as everything reeled around him.

"To Thee, O, God, I commend her!"

These were the last words of the devoted missionary. As he uttered them, he tumbled into the boat he had succeeded with his last desperate efforts in reaching, and in that same instant his senses left him forever.

"Oh, demons!" cried Ellie, still wielding her sword with the strength of despair.

By the last desperate effort of her exhausted powers, the brave girl succeeded in pushing off the boat and in breaking clear of the pursuers with it.

A FIENDISH REVENGE.

At the same hour when the preceding events were occurring, a large topsail schooner was standing on and off the Eastern Passage of Tonga-taboo Harbor, waiting to enter the port and come to anchor.

Upon the stern of this schooner, leaning against the bulwarks, stood a fresh-looking and rosy-faced youth of 17 or 18 years, who was looking dreamily through the night in the direction of the distant land. And near this youth stood the skipper of the schooner, whose gaze had long been fixed in the same direction.

"Did I understand you to say, Denny Breeze, that you expected to find old acquaintances upon this island?" asked the commander, breaking a long and attentive silence.

"Yes, Capt. Morrison," replied Denny Breeze, drawing nearer to his commander, so as to speak with more of the freedom of confidence. "I refer to the Reverend Mr. Fortescue and his daughter."

"They are old acquaintances, then?"

"Yes, sir. They used to live in the village where I was born, and their house was always to me like a second home—the only home I have had, in fact, since the death of my mother."

"And the strange disappearance of your father, you should have added," said Capt. Morrison, gravely, as he patted the youth affectionately upon his shoulder. "It is the strangest thing in creation whatever became of your father, boy. And yet, in another sense, there was nothing strange about it; it was simply another case of 'Lost at sea!' How many a life has ended to all earthly ken with that brief announcement. But what is it that is going on ashore to the west'ard of us?" he added, as a vast blaze illuminated the horizon in that quarter. "Looks like a house afire."

"Yes, sir; it does," assented Denny.

"And it is a house afire," affirmed Capt. Morrison, after a long look through his glass. "And it's curious that you the savages who are running about make the least effort to put it out. And now that I look again, it seems to me that the burning house is exacly in the direction of the one Mr. Fortescue occupied."

Denny Breeze turned pale at this suggestion.

"Oh, I hope not, sir!" he exclaimed.

"It would be horrible if Ellie Fortescue should be in such trouble," said Denny, after a long look shoreward. "There seems to be a great deal of jumping and dancing in the neighborhood of that fire, and not a soul doing anything as I can see toward putting it out."

"Guess I'll go below now and get a bit of sleep, Mr. Buncle," said Capt. Morrison to his second-mate. "Call me if anything happens."

And with this the commander withdrew.

He had scarcely gone when Mr. Buncle, the second mate, approached one of the seamen under his charge and said:

"Now is our chance, Bill. If you'll carry Tom and the rest forward, we'll soon arrive at a conclusion. My opinion is that we had better give the old tub the slip to-night."

"But the Cap'n thinks as how the savages may be at this blessed minute a-lulling of the missionaries on the island," remonstrated Bill, energetically.

"I think we had better see Tom, and the rest, and make our escape immediately in the long-boat while the old man is snoozing."

"Good! Let's move at once."

Half hidden by sundry hamper at the foot of the main-shrouds, Denny Breeze had listened to every word of this conversation.

"A general desertion, eh?" said Denny to himself, as he saw the perfidious second-mate becoming the centre of a little knot of eager men forward. "This thing won't work, my fine fellows."

He lost no time in entering the cabin and proceeded directly to the commander's state-room. The old sea-dog was just in the act of "turning-in."

"Why, what ails you, Denny?" he cried. "You are pale."

"Perhaps I have reason to be, Mr. Buncle and a good share of the men are hatching up a plot to leave the schooner in the long-boat and make the island!"

"What!—to-night?"

"Yes, sir—to-night. 'Now is our time,' they say, 'while the old man is sleeping!'"

The commander skipped noiselessly from the cabin, and soon his voice was heard upon the forecastle. The truth was, he had waited unseen and silent until the conspirators were about to resort to the measure of getting out the long-boat, and then he had fallen upon them with all the stern authority of his position and the still sterner authority of his character.

A few minutes only the din lasted, and then the commander slipped back to the cabin.

"I've fixed them," he muttered, as he rubbed his hands gleefully together. "I waited till they were getting out the boat, and then I went for them. You can imagine how Buncle is cut up. Mr. Skill is now in charge of things. Here, steward!"

The steward immediately responded to the call.

"Make me my usual favorite punch," added the commander, "and let us have it while it is hot."

The steward bowed understandingly, and set about obeying the order.

After remaining alone in the cabin an hour or two, musing intently upon all he had seen in the direction of the island, Denny Breeze again took his way to the deck, which seemed to him singularly dark and deserted.

The wind had freshened notably. A chopping sea had arisen, and the vessel was laboring more than she had done for several days preceding. The heavens were nearly obscured by a mist of impending rain.

"Is it you, Pete?" asked a voice, as Denny emerged from the cabin.

Pete was the colored steward.

"No, it's me, the passenger, Mr. Breeze," answered Denny.

"Oh, it's you, eh?" said the voice, which, our hero now recognized as that of Mr. Buncle.

"All right, sir. I thought it was Pete."

Advancing upon the deck, Denny Breeze continued to look around him, waiting for the schooner to tack forward again.

"A rough night, Mr. Breeze?" said the mate.

"Yes, sir, quite rough," he responded.

"Do you know where the Cap'n is?" was the next question of Buncle.

"Asea and asleep, sir."

"Do you know how sleepy he is? But of course you don't, and so I will tell you: he is as sleepy as a good dose of medicine can make him."

"Do you mean to say he has been drugged?" asked Denny.

"That's just what I mean to say. A good dose of medicine was put in the punch Pete made just before the old man turned in."

It was easy enough for Denny to see, by this time, that something wrong was taking place—that at the very least the villainy he had interrupted was gathering head again.

"I know not why you tell me this," said Denny, "but I know that I'll soon see for myself if you are telling me the truth."

He turned toward the cabin.

"Softly! One moment!" said Buncle, advancing nearer. "I want to speak a word further with you, my young gentleman."

"Say on, then!"

"What I have to say is this," said Buncle. "Did you not tell Capt. Morrison that I, and Tom and Bill, and some others of the crew, were about to run away in the long-boat?"

Denny was pleased with the situation, especially as several of the intended runaways had gathered about him, but his was a soul inaccessible to fear, and he responded:

"Yes, I told Capt. Morrison of your intended flight. What of it?"

"You shall soon see, my young Bantam," said Buncle, with suppressed passion. "The long-boat is in the water, duly provisioned and stored, and we are ready to push off in her."

"But Mr. Skill?" cried Denny, looking around excitedly. "Where is Mr. Skill?"

He referred to the executive, in whose charge Capt. Morrison had left the vessel.

Breaking from their covert, hand in hand, the father and daughter ran along the beach and gained a temporary shelter behind a small ledge of rocks which jutted out into the sea in the form of a small promontory.

"If we only had a boat now!" sighed the father, "possibly we could get off in it."

But Ellie could reply, a solitary savage came bounding from the bushes, brandishing his war-club.

"Alas! alas!" mourned Mr. Fortescue.

He had realized only to well the imminence of the peril,—the utter futility of all his efforts at escape,—but he met the foremost savage with the strength of desperation, cleaving him in twain nearly as cleverly as he had despatched the dog which had discovered the whereabouts of the couple; but then came the sharp, loud report of a musket,—and the good missionary lay weltering in his blood, with a bullet through his vitals.

"I am hit!" he cried. "I cannot go on."

"Not even to the boat, father?"

"Alas, it is too late!" faltered the dying missionary, as everything reeled around him.

"To Thee, O, God, I commend her!"

These were the last words of the devoted missionary. As he uttered them, he tumbled into the boat he had succeeded with his last desperate efforts in reaching, and in that same instant his senses left him forever.

"Oh, demons!" cried Ellie, still wielding her sword with the strength of despair.

By the last desperate effort of her exhausted powers, the brave girl succeeded in pushing off the boat and in breaking clear of the pursuers with it.

A FIENDISH REVENGE.

At the same hour when the preceding events were occurring, a large topsail schooner was standing on and off the Eastern Passage of Tonga-taboo Harbor, waiting to enter the port and come to anchor.

Upon the stern of this schooner, leaning against the bulwarks, stood a fresh-looking and rosy-faced youth of 17 or 18 years, who was looking dreamily through the night in the direction of the distant land. And near this youth stood the skipper of the schooner, whose gaze had long been fixed in the same direction.

"Did I understand you to say, Denny Breeze, that you expected to find old acquaintances upon this island?" asked the commander, breaking a long and attentive silence.

"Yes, Capt. Morrison," replied Denny Breeze, drawing nearer to his commander, so as to speak with more of the freedom of confidence. "I refer to the Reverend Mr. Fortescue and his daughter."

"They are old acquaintances, then?"

"Yes, sir. They used to live in the village where I was born, and their house was always to me like a second home—the only home I have had, in fact, since the death of my mother."

"And the strange disappearance of your father, you should have added," said Capt. Morrison, gravely, as he patted the youth affectionately upon his shoulder. "It is the strangest thing in creation whatever became of your father, boy. And yet, in another sense, there was nothing strange about it; it was simply another case of 'Lost at sea!' How many a life has ended to all earthly ken with that brief announcement. But what is it that is going on ashore to the west'ard of us?" he added, as a vast blaze illuminated the horizon in that quarter. "Looks like a house afire."

"Yes, sir; it does," assented Denny.

"And it is a house afire," affirmed Capt. Morrison, after a long look through his glass. "And it's curious that you the savages who are running about make the least effort to put it out. And now that I look again, it seems to me that the burning house is exacly in the direction of the one Mr. Fortescue occupied."

Denny Breeze turned pale at this suggestion.

"Oh, I hope not, sir!" he exclaimed.

"It would be horrible if Ellie Fortescue should be in such trouble," said Denny, after a long look shoreward. "There seems to be a great deal of jumping and dancing in the neighborhood of that fire, and not a soul doing anything as I can see toward putting it out."

"Guess I'll go below now and get a bit of sleep, Mr. Buncle," said Capt. Morrison to his second-mate. "Call me if anything happens."

And with this the commander withdrew.

He had scarcely gone when Mr. Buncle, the second mate, approached one of the seamen under his charge and said:

"Now is our chance, Bill. If you'll carry Tom and the rest forward, we'll soon arrive at a conclusion. My opinion is that we had better give the old tub the slip to-night."

"But the Cap'n thinks as how the savages may be at this blessed minute a-lulling of the missionaries on the island," remonstrated Bill, energetically.

"I think we had better see Tom, and the rest, and make our escape immediately in the long-boat while the old man is soozing."

"Good! Let's move at once."

Half hidden by sundry hamper at the foot of the main-shrouds, Denny Breeze had listened to every word of this conversation.

"A general desertion, eh?" said Denny to himself, as he saw the perfidious second-mate becoming the centre of a little knot of eager men forward. "This thing won't work, my fine fellows."

He lost no time in entering the cabin and proceeded directly to the commander's state-room. The old sea-dog was just in the act of "turning-in."

"Why, what ails you, Denny?" he cried. "You are pale."

"Perhaps I have reason to be, Mr. Buncle and a good share of the men are hatching up a plot to leave the schooner in the long-boat and make the island!"

"What!—to-night?"

"Yes, sir—to-night. 'Now is our time,' they say, 'while the old man is sleeping!'"

The commander skipped noiselessly from the cabin, and soon his voice was heard upon the forecastle. The truth was, he had waited unseen and silent until the conspirators were about to resort to the measure of getting out the long-boat, and then he had fallen upon them with all the stern authority of his position and the still sterner authority of his character.

A few minutes only the din lasted, and then the commander slipped back to the cabin.

"I've fixed them," he muttered, as he rubbed his hands gleefully together. "I waited till they were getting out the boat, and then I went for them. You can imagine how Buncle is cut up. Mr. Skill is now in charge of things. Here, steward!"

The steward immediately responded to the call.

"Make me my usual favorite punch," added the commander, "and let us have it while it is hot."

The steward bowed understandingly, and set about obeying the order.

After remaining alone in the cabin an hour or two, musing intently upon all he had seen in the direction of the island, Denny Breeze again took his way to the deck, which seemed to him singularly dark and deserted.

The wind had freshened notably. A chopping sea had arisen, and the vessel was laboring more than she had done for several days preceding. The heavens were nearly obscured by a mist of impending rain.

"Is it you, Pete?" asked a voice, as Denny emerged from the cabin.

Pete was the colored steward.

"No, it's me, the passenger, Mr. Breeze," answered Denny.

"Oh, it's you, eh?" said the voice, which, our hero now recognized as that of Mr. Buncle.

"All right, sir. I thought it was Pete."

Advancing upon the deck, Denny Breeze continued to look around him, waiting for the schooner to tack forward again.

"A rough night, Mr. Breeze?" said the mate.

"Yes, sir, quite rough," he responded.

"Do you know where the Cap'n is?" was the next question of Buncle.

"Asea and asleep, sir."

"Do you know how sleepy he is? But of course you don't, and so I will tell you: he is as sleepy as a good dose of medicine can make him."

"Do you mean to say he has been drugged?" asked Denny.

"That's just what I mean to say. A good dose of medicine was put in the punch Pete made just before the old man turned in."

It was easy enough for Denny to see, by this time, that something wrong was taking place—that at the very least the villainy he had interrupted was gathering head again.

"I know not why you tell me this," said Denny, "but I know that I'll soon see for myself if you are telling me the truth."

He turned toward the cabin.

"Softly! One moment!" said Buncle, advancing nearer. "I want to speak a word further with you, my young gentleman."

"Say on, then!"

"What I have to say

THANKSGIVING.

A Catalogue of Some Things for which We Should Be Thankful.

The Day to Be Observed as a General Holiday.

Public Offices Closed, and Business Suspended.

Extra Attractions in the Theatres---Programme of Religious Services.

Everyone will rise this morning with a consciousness that Thanksgiving Day is here at last. It took a whole year to come, but here it is for each of us to make the best we can of it. The first duty on awaking this morning will be to begin a mental cross-examination of ourselves, and to assume a grateful frame of mind preparatory to making a catalogue of all the items for which we have reason to be thankful, whether we are or no. We will be thankful that we live in Chicago, instead of St. Louis or Cincinnati; that navigation is closed and bridges won't swing every time we attempt to cross the river; that the election is over, even if it didn't go exactly the way all could have liked; that Banyon will retire to fry sirloins and sausages; that we received a good deal of good advice during the year; that we didn't follow it; that the hog trade never was better; that there won't be

WAR WITH SPAIN;

that there are no more Northwestern Railroad depots scattered all over town to bother and confuse the unhappy traveler; that though the times are hard, they might be harder; that we are all pretty hard up and won't be expected to give many Christmas presents this year; that the street car seats have been carpeted, and the floors strewn with hay to keep us warm; that Italian opera didn't come, and we saved our money; that prices are falling like an inebriated bridge-tender on a slippery side-walk; that we are alive and kicking, and on "praying ground;" that the panic is going away slowly; that

THE ELEVATOR INVESTIGATION

is over; that we didn't break our legs or our necks during the past year; that the Exposition was a success; that the baby has cut seven teeth, saving the expense of a false set; that we are going to be married or that we are not, as the case may be; that the *Times* got no more than $8,000 a year from the County Commissioners; that Procrastination continues to be

THE THIEF OF TIME,

as usual; that the State Board of Equalization cannot swindle us, because we won't stand it; that the Wabash avenue stage-line has not put up its fares to a dollar; that, as heretofore,

There's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream

(P. S. Except 'tis treating another fellow's girl to kisses and ice-cream); that we are not members of the Legislature, and won't have to spend four months in Springfield without a railroad pass to come home; that we are not as other men, nor other men as we; that the street-car horses in Chicago never run away, because they can't run fast enough; that we are to have

POOLE FOR LIBRARIAN;

that "Hope tells a flattering tale," as he has been in the habit of doing this many a year (Hope is an Irishman); that the Franklin Bank has some assets; that the supremacy in billiards is settled, and will not agitate the community for awhile; that the lecture season is nearly half over; that there has not been a murder for a week; that Boss Tweed is in limbo; that the President is not an Emperor yet; that America and immigrants are forever discovered before we were born; that our names are not Norval, and that we don't feed flocks on the Grampian Hills or any other rising ground; that we are not

RACK-PAT CONGRESSMEN;

that the Committee of Seventy sleeps the sleep that knows no waking; that to-day will be over to-night; that we may go to church and offer sincere gratitude to the Giver of all good for all that has been given us; that we will have opportunity to contribute something to relieve the wants of the poor to-day; that charity, like an overcoat, covereth a multitude of sins; that Chicago gas is no worse, for in all conscience it could not very well be and burn at all; that the bowl elected Aldermen are not elected for life; that two and two are four; that winter can't last always; that Chicago is a great place, and bound to be greater; that Stanton is not a Circuit Judge, and that that—is all.

THE DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED

in the usual way. The churches will be open for devotion, and the theatres for amusement. Families will gather around the festive board reunited once more. The wandering members will be there, the gray-haired grandsire and the chubby grandson. It may be the last meeting, for who can predict how the coming year will deal with those who are happy to-day. Since last Thanksgiving many chairs have been made vacant, and the void will be felt to-day.

BUSINESS WILL BE SUSPENDED.

The public offices and banks will be closed. The Post-Office and the West Division Station will close for the day at 10 a. m. The afternoon mails will close at noon. The evening mails as usual. There will be two deliveries by carriers in the business districts, and one residential.

THE THEATRES

offer extra inducement to the public. At Hooley's Susan Denin will appear as *Leah*; at the Academy, Lydia Thompson's troupe will perform, and at the Minstrels, there will be a fine bill. These houses will give matinees and evening performances. There will also be two entertaining performances in Kingsbury Music Hall.

Religious services will be held to-day, as follows:

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Mr. Cheney will preach in Christ Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-first street, at 10:45 a. m.

The Rev. Dr. Locke will preach in Grace Church at 11 a. m. The church will be beautifully decorated.

On account of the absence of Dr. Powers, there will be no services in St. James Church.

The Rev. C. H. Stocking will preach in the Church of the Epiphany at 10:45 a. m., and carols will be sung by the children.

The Rev Edward Sullivan, of Trinity Church, will hold services in Martine's Hall, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-Second street at 10:45 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

In the Third Church, corner Washington and Carpenter streets, union services of the First Congregational, the Ada Street Methodist, the Reformed and the Third Presbyterian Churches, will be held, beginning at 11, a. m. The Rev. U. D. Gulick will preach.

The First, Second and Fifth Churches will meet in the Plymouth Congregational Church at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Bartlett will preach.

Union services for the Fourth Presbyterian and New England Churches will be held in the chapel of the latter at 11 a. m., when the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach.

The Rev. W. W. McKaigh, D. D., will preach in the Ellis Avenue Church at 11 a. m.

The Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian, the Grant Place Methodist, and Lincoln Park Congregational Churches will hold union services in the Fullerton Avenue Church at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. C. E. Sumner will preach.

Services will be held in Grace Church, corner of Oak and Vincennes avenues, at 11 a. m.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach for the Michigan Avenue and the University Place Churches, in the chapel of the latter, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, at 10:30 a. m.

West Side Baptists will meet in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, at 10:30, to hear the Rev. A. S. Graves, the evangelist.

The First, the Twenty-fifth Street, and the Indiana Avenue Churches will meet in the First Church at 11 a. m.

The Western Avenue Baptist and Methodist Churches, and the Leavitt Street Congregational Church will meet in the Western Avenue Baptist Church, corner Warren Avenue, at 11 a. m. The Rev. A. Yonker and the Rev. John Gordon will speak.

METHODIST.

South Side Methodists will assemble in Wabash Avenue Church, corner Fourteenth street, at 11 a. m. The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach.

The Rev. Dr. Felton will preach in Grace Church, corner of White and La Salle Street, at 11 a. m. Subject: "The Wants, Moral and Political, of 1873, Which Tend to the Better Adjustment of Human Relations with God and Government." Social reunion, at 8 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

An attractive programme at the Union Park Church, beginning at 11 a. m.

UNIVERSALIST.

The vestry and connecting rooms of the New St. Paul's Church will be occupied for the first time for religious services on Thanksgiving morning. The Rev. Dr. Ryder will be assisted in the services by the Rev. Dr. Forrester, of the Church of the Redeemer, the Rev. Mr. Pullman, General Secretary of the Universalist denomination, and the Rev. Mr. Hart, of Massachusetts.

HEBREW.

Public services will be held in the Synagogue, corner of Peck Court and Wabash avenue, at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. Dr. Machal will deliver an English lecture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ladies of the Christian Union will give a sociable in the hall, No. 114 East Madison street, at 8 p. m.

The noon prayer meeting will hold for an hour to-day.

The first grand ball of the Sheet Metal Workers will be given at Snow's Academy, No. 62 South Halsted street, this evening.

Thanksgiving Day.

The Pilgrim-Fathers sainted sleep;
Their sons the old Thanksgiving keep,—
With gratitude, devotion's zeal,
Their vows at Heaven's high altar seal;
Not as in days long gone, of yore,
Beside the great Atlantic's roar,
But through this boundless, vast domain,
This land of Freedom's happy reign!
With Huguenot, proud Cavalier,
The brave descendants settled here,—
All who have stood in phalanx strong,
Rolled back the surging tides of wrong,
Planted rare germs of Liberty,
Now risen, grand, stately, giant tree,
'Neath whose great shade, in deepening light,
The nations learn Truth, Justice, Right,—
They strike the palm; join friendly hand;
North, South, East, West, own kindred land,—
One heritage,—the model State
Bound by connatural bonds of fate,
Where oft Thanksgiving's prayer should rise
To Him whose will all good supplies!
While swift glides on the course of Time,
And century-wonders wax sublime,
This day imperial offerings bring;
Make Heaven's high-storied arches ring;
With glowing heart, with clarion tongue,
Let Freedom's airs be loudly sung;
Earth, Earth, far-listening, silent hear
Its Jubilee fast drawing near,
In deepening harmony a vow
All ranks renew the sovereign Lord,
Who led the "Fathers" o'er the deep
The great Thanksgiving here to keep!
'Tis now fond children, glad, return
To where parental altars burn;
That friends renew, reweave the tie
That Time survives and cannot die!
Full many a group, all radiant, bright,
Shall grace the hours of festive light;
Rare-beaming nectar sparkling flow;
Sweet merriments no boundaries know;
Huge groaning tables vie around,
Piled in luxuriousness profound;
While dainties all shall overflow,
Go seek the poor; relieve of woe;
Bid Charity abundance find;
With deepening love embrace mankind;
And, while Thanksgiving's joys shall greet,
Let Want, Despair, find bliss complete.
The Patriot's heart shall swell with pride;
The Christian joy that Christ hath died
To bless the needy, lost, undone,
The nations gather, make them one!
'Tis well! All local bounds retire
Before congenial, spreading fire;
The Stars and Stripes, long may they shine;
Be Old Thanksgiving yours and mine!

REV. W. S. BLANCHARD.

Proclamations by the President and Various Governors.

BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

The approaching close of another year brings with it the occasion for renewed Thanksgiving and acknowledgment to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the unnumbered mercies which he has bestowed upon us. Abundant harvests have been among the rewards of industry. With local exceptions, health has been among the blessings enjoyed. Tranquility at home and peace with other nations have prevailed. Frugal industry is regaining its merited recognition and its merited rewards. Gradually, but, under the providence of God, surely, as we trust, the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife. For these and all the other mercies vouchsafed, it becomes us as a people to return heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments, and with our Thanksgiving we may unite prayers for the cessation of local and temporary suffering. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 27th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

BY GOV. BEVERIDGE, OF ILLINOIS.

In obedience to custom, and in conformity with the action of the President, I, John P. Beveridge, Governor of the State of Illinois, do appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November next, a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the mercies and blessings of another year.

Let all the people give thanks in the sanctuary, rejoice at home, and be glad in their hearts.

BY GOV. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

The President of the United States has appointed Thursday, Nov. 27, 1873, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God. I, Thomas A. Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana, recommend to the people of Indiana a general and proper observance of that day.

BY GOV. CARPENTER, OF IOWA.

As the President has designated and set apart Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1873, for the customary ceremonies of Thanksgiving and praise, commending to the people of the whole country the duty of its observation, I heartily second his recommendation and renew the same to the citizens of Iowa. Our granaries are full to overflowing; our general healthfulness as a people; our comparative exemption from the effect of financial disaster; our awakened thought upon questions which pertain to material progress, leading to the development of our home resources; and, above all, our advancement in the educational, moral, and benevolent enterprises which distinguish this age of Christian civilization, and which are an earnest and prophetic of still greater increase and progress in the future; all constitute subjects of thankfulness and gratitude to Him who is Lord over all.

And, while we are returning thanks for the beneficence of an overruling Providence in His dealings with us, we should remember in our prayers, and by liberal contributions, those of our neighbors, and even of our own people, whose homes are fixed in localities wasted by fires, ravaged by devouring insects, scourged by tornadoes, or stricken with pestilence.

BY GOV. BAGLEY, OF MICHIGAN.

In observance of the time-honored custom, and in conformity with the proclamation of the President, I hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1873, as a day of public Thanksgiving. Let us on that day, in our respective places of public worship, and in our homes, remember with gratitude that all our blessings are the gift of God. Our misfortunes only are our own. Let us, by acts of charity to His suffering children at home and in sister States, show that our gratitude is of the heart, earnest and sincere. "Reject not the supplication of the afflicted; neither turn away thy face from a poor man."

BY GOV. WASHBURN, OF WISCONSIN.

In accordance with usage, and in conformity with the recommendation of the President of the United States, I, C. C. Washburn, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1873, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for general health, prosperity, and other blessings vouchsafed to the people of our State during the past year.

And I earnestly recommend that all the people on that day abstain from their usual labors, and join in worship and praise to the Author of All Good.

BY GOV. WOODSON, OF MISSOURI.

The President has designated Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1873, as a day for Thanksgiving and praise. Believing that no people have profounder reasons for gratitude to the Father of Mercies than the people of Missouri, and desiring above all earthly considerations the smiles of Heaven upon us, I, Silas Woodson, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby most cordially recommend that the people of the State shall, on the day mentioned, meet in their respective places of worship, to return thanks to Almighty God for His protecting care during the past, and to invoke His favor in the bestowing of his richest blessings upon us throughout the years that are to come.

BY GOV. OSBORN, OF KANSAS.

Another year in the brief but eventful history of Kansas, fraught with results for which we have special cause for congratulation and thankfulness to Divine Providence, is drawing to a close. A fruitful soil, under the touch of intelligent industry, has filled to repletion the granaries of the husbandman, while our people in the various vocations of life have been blessed with a season of unusual prosperity and success. A merciful exemption from a pestilence that has wrought death and suffering to less favored portions of our land has been vouchsafed to us; and, in the midst of health, security, and peace, we have enjoyed a measure of unexampled material prosperity and advancement.

For these and other blessings, in which we as a people cannot fail to recognize the interposition, mercy, and goodness of the Supreme Being, I, concurring in the recommendation of the President of the United States, do hereby designate Thursday, the 27th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God; and I recommend that we, on that day, abstain from all secular pursuits, and assemble in our customary places of worship to offer up our devotion to Deity, and supplicate Him for a continuance of His protecting care and guardianship.

BY GOV. FURNAS, OF NEBRASKA.

In conformity with a proclamation by the President of the United States, and in keeping with a time-honored custom, and as a recognition of dependence on Him who dispenses bounties and mercies divine,—"He who deals bread to the hungry, and brings the poor that are cast out to His house,"—I recommend that Thursday, Nov. 27, be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer; that, as far as practicable, the people of this State abstain from their usual business pursuits, and, meeting at the customary places of worship, or in private, they unitedly join in grateful and humble thanks and acknowledgments to Almighty God for the blessings and protection vouchsafed, and offer supplications for their continuance.

BY GOV. LESLIE, OF KENTUCKY.

In grateful and devout recognition of that Divine Providence from which cometh every good gift, and realizing the manifold mercies vouchsafed to us as a people during the past year; that, as the citizens of a free and prosperous State, we are still permitted to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and to share so largely in those manifold comforts and refinements of life which attend the advancement of knowledge and progress of society; that our fields have teemed with plenteous harvests, and every branch of industry received its rewards; that, although we have not been wholly exempt from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday," still the mercy that spared has been greater than the scourge which chastened; that as a people we suffered comparatively so little from the financial disasters which have recently distressed the country; considering these and the many other causes for devout gratitude we have to Him who careth for us, I, Preston H. Leslie, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, as a day of public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the mercies and blessings of another year.

Now, therefore, I, L. F. Grover, Governor of the State of Oregon, do appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1873, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, the Great Giver of All Good and Perfect Gifts, for the mercies and blessings of the year now drawing to a close.

BY GOV. GROVER, OF OREGON.

In grateful acknowledgment of the uncounted blessings of Providence in our bountiful harvests, continued health, and general peace, and in recognition of the notable fact, that while, during the past year, many of our sister States have been sufferers from pestilence and financial distresses, we have been vouchsafed the full enjoyment of more than usual prosperity and exemption from disease; and, while devastations by fire have visited our chief city and several other localities within our borders, they have served to exhibit such recuperative power in people as to turn seeming disaster into good fortune.

BLAND.

The Cheeky Individual Who Attempted to Lecture Last Evening.

The Coming Lecturer has at last appeared, and neither the proprietors of the Star, the Union Park, nor any other Lecture Course, can have the pleasure—nay, pride—of saying, "We introduced Bland to the Chicago public." The star of Beecher, of Mark Twain, of Bret Harte, has paled forever before the gleam of the new arrival. Of the early life of Bland we can say nothing. With the characteristic modesty of great men, he declines to enter into particulars with regard to either his infancy, boyhood, or maturer years. Unlike Mark Twain, who satisfied the public with his genealogy, he is mute with regard to his parentage, and it was with a feeling of satisfaction that a TRIBUNE reporter gleaned from two boarders at the Parker House, where the great lecturer conceals himself from the public stare, that the parents of the great Bland were a Mr. and Mrs. Bland, of Northern Michigan. The great lecturer has repeatedly declined to be examined by a phrenologist, so that a classified description of the organs of his brain is not attainable. Were such an examination made, there is no doubt that it would result in the discovery of enormous bumps, respectively of impudence, mendacity, and fraud. It must have been while laboring under the influence of the mendacious bump that Bland concocted his rigmarole lecture on "Western Life; or, Life Among the Buffalo." It was the fraudulent bump which prompted him to persuade the public to go to hear him, and the impudent bump was what he relied upon to carry him up the platform and face the audience of fifty who had gathered to hear his yarn, but who were reduced to about twenty-five by the time the first half-hour was over. The personal appearance of the lecturer was not prepossessing. His face wore a vacant, prairie-doggish expression, somewhat relieved by a dyed mustache, which contrasted sharply with the undyed tint of the tuft at the end of his chin. His clothes evidently had been "roughing it" if he had not. His boots were of the coarsest cowhide. His lecture was a rambling yarn, with only an occasional gleam of interesting matter, which occurred when he consulted a book, apparently one of Mark Twain's, which lay on the table before him. The best thing in his lecture we reproduce as nearly verbatim as possible: "Fust time I—went buffalo hunting—bought a horse. It was a wild Mexican horse. I paid fifteen dollars for that horse. He ought only to have cost fifty cents. [Long pause, during which the great Bland consulted his notes and the audience stamped vigorously.] Got on the horse's—back. Old hunter—told me not—to get in front of the herd. Found myself right in—front of a herd of—four thousand buffaloes. My horse flung me—off—his back. I fell—on the ground. [Another long pause, during which the audience applauded ironically, and some one cried out, "Take another drink, old man!"] I caught the leading—buffalo—by the tail. He dragged me along—at the rate—of about 95 miles an hour—dragged me about 50 miles—I was just giving way—of my hold—when the buffaloes swerved at—a river—into which I fell—I was saved." At the conclusion of the narration of this edifying episode the great lecturer's audience was reduced to ten people, when the reporter, out of deference to the luck which is said to be contained in odd numbers, departed also, leaving behind him an audience of nine.

Mr. Bland has mistaken his calling. His natural cheek, his robust frame and sonorous voice, mark him as the making of a successful street-vender of patent pens, diamond-cutters, garters, or peanuts. There are still unoccupied corners on Madison street. Let him buy a stall and a stock of small wares, and in a month he may, by strict attention to business, cover the losses incident to his last night's lecture.

LILLY REESE FOUND.

The little girl, Lilly Reese, whose mysterious disappearance from her home, No. 353 Third avenue, was noticed in THE TRIBUNE, was returned to her parents on Tuesday evening by Officer Keon, who found her in a boarding house, at 199 West Washington street, where she was performing the duties of a nurse. It appears that the little girl had no intention of going to Baltimore, as it was supposed she had, but, being impressed with the idea that her mother imposed too many duties upon her, she concluded to see if an unaccountable absence from home for a short time, would not make her burdens lighter. She related that, after leaving the Haven School, she took a car for the West Side, and having seen in a paper that a nurse-girl was wanted at No. 199 West Washington street, she applied for the situation, and was accepted. Her discovery was brought about by the gentleman who employed her informing the police of her whereabouts. She at first refused to return home, but finally reluctantly consented.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Governors---Reports of the Officers---Record of a Year's Noble Work.

The annual meeting of the Governors of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, was held last evening at No. 229 Thirtieth street, the Rev. J. E. Forrester in the chair.

The business of the meeting was principally the presentation of reports. The first submitted was that of the Lady Supervisors, showing the following facts:

Through the liberality of friends the Association was enabled last spring to purchase the site, No. 229 Thirtieth street, now occupied by the hospital. It had always been the object of the projectors of the charity to receive only free patents, but the perpetual shortness of funds had hitherto prevented the Association from receiving more than half the inmates free. Most of the patients who were able to make any remuneration preferred to do so. The report expressed the thanks of the ladies to those who had aided the hospital by encouragement and money. The Association had no income of a fixed character, and still owed about $5,000 on its property. Hence the ladies call upon the public to contribute to its support. They solicit endowments and bequests from the charitable, and want, above all, a substantial list of annual members.

Mr. J. Irving Pearce presented the Treasurer's report, which set forth that at the last annual meeting there were on hand $7.41, the receipts $2,681; expenditures, 2,826.23; balance due the Treasurer, $37.82. In addition to this was the Lady Supervisor's report, which shows: Receipts, $277.49; disbursements, $277.49. The reports were filed and ordered to be published.

The report of the Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, was also received and read. The following is the substance of it: In November 1, 1872, there were 7 patients in the hospital, since which date 18 have been admitted; making a total of 25. Of these 19 were married and 6 unmarried; they were disposed of as follows: Cured, 6; improved, 10; died, 2; unknown, 3; incurable, 1; sent to Scammon Hospital, 1; under treatment, 2.

The deaths were those of a young girl aged 19, who was suffering from pulmonary consumption besides other diseases when admitted; the other a resident of Ionia, Mich., aged 47 years. The dispensary department had relieved 33 additional patients during the year, 21 married and 12 single. The peculiar character of the disorders of patients renders the gratuitous service unusually repulsive to sensitive minds forced to accept them. Hence the policy of the hospital has been to show the applicants for aid the same delicate attention as is claimed by private feepatients. The dispensary is kept open every Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to 1 o'clock, the only passports required being disease, poverty, and cleanliness.

This report was also filed and ordered published. After some discussion, the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

W. Spalding, of Boston, is at the Palmer.

N. Merrill, of Milwaukee, is at the Palmer.

J. W. Guild, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

L. F. Frisby, of Wisconsin, is at the Palmer.

Sidney Simmon, of London, is at the Palmer.

Joseph Cooper, of Montreal, is at the Sherman.

Seth Adams, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

Wm. F. Davis, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

F. C. Nicodemus, of Baltimore, is at the Palmer.

Edward Terry, of London, Eng., is at the Palmer.

G. W. Robinson, of Pentwater, Fla., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. P. A. Conkling, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Monsieur Ganz, of Antwerp, Holland, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, of Jacksonville, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John T. Averill, of St. Paul, is at the Grand Pacific.

A. M. Clark, Leavenworth; J. A. Howe, Dubuque, and Mr. Dodge, Philadelphia, are at the Sherman.

A. Kimball, Assistant Superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad at Davenport, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. Joseph S. Reynolds and his sister, Miss Birdie Reynolds, now traveling in Europe, were, at last accounts, in Rome.

The stockholders of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company elected Charles L. Harding, of Boston, a Director of the Company yesterday.

L. M. Bennett, Omaha; A. W. Daley, Montreal; J. N. Lafaye, New Orleans; and A. Youngmore, Fort Howard, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

J. B. Johnson, Mineral Point; George A. Ellis, Boston; W. F. Bushnell, Mendota; N. Merrill, Milwaukee, and L. H. Douglass, Detroit, are guests at the Palmer.

Mr. J. S. Oliver has been appointed Superintendent of the Northwestern Railway Company's Iowa Division, in place of the late John B. Watkins, and Mr. S. J. Mills has been appointed Assistant Superintendent.

F. E. Hinkoley, Esq., President of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, and Col. Richard P. Morgan, President of the Railroad Commissioners, were appointed yesterday Receivers of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad.

An official circular from Mr. Albert Keep, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, announces that Col. James H. Howe has resigned the office of General Manager, and that Mr. H. H. Porter has been appointed his successor. The change takes effect on the 1st prox. The incoming Manager has for years been actively identified with the Company's operations as a member of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors. He is also a Director of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. His advancement has been wonderfully rapid. He commenced as clerk in the old Galena & Caicago Union ticket-office, rose to the Superintendency of the Michigan Southern before its consolidation with the Lake Shore, and, though a young man compared with other railroad officers, is perfectly familiar with all the details and intricacies of management.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The Hon. Richard Yates is seriously ill at Barnum's Hotel, in this city, and his family has been sent for. He returned a few days ago from a tour of inspection, with other United States Railroad Commissioners, over the line of the Fulton, Cairo & Little Rock Railroad.

IN GENERAL.

The regular winter trial of Mrs. Clem will commence next month.

The Marchioness of Lorne has just busted her husband, and done it handsomely, the sculptors say.

Immediately after the death of the late child-Prince, it was decreed that there should be no music in the Japanese houses for three days, and the order was universally respected.

The oldest man is in Brazil, after all. Jose Martins Coutinho was born at Saxuarema in 1695, and is, therefore, 178 years old. He is still in possession of the mental faculties, and the only bodily ailment is stiffness of the leg-joints.

The Virginius, it is said, belonged to a Mr. William Patterson, of New York, and was bought by him for the Cubans. In compelling that vessel to strike, therefore, Spain struck Billy Patterson. Thus one more perplexing riddle is solved.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Kaiser William has decided to keep $40,000,000 in gold coin on hand for any sudden war emergency which may arise. It is to be kept in the Julius Tower of the Citadel of Spandau, and will be guarded by a detachment of soldiery.

Mr. E. W. Halford, lately of Chicago, has "assumed editorial charge of the Indianapolis *Journal*." He says there will be "no sudden or phenomenal brilliancy or dazzle; no remarkable divinations or prophecies to bewilder the common mind; no sensational searchings after the illimitable to daze the multitude."

"Bah!" said Prince Bismarck to the Countess Andrassy, in company with whom he witnessed the death agonies of Cardinal Winchester, in the play of "Henry VI.," "this Cardinal dies well enough, but what is one Cardinal? If I had been Shakspeare, I should have killed off the whole ninety of them!"

Capt. Speedy, a British officer, who distinguished himself in the Abyssinian campaign, has entered the service of the Rajah of Larut, and is to receive a salary of £1,000 per month. Until lately Capt. Speedy was the tutor of Prince Alamayu, son of the late King Theodorus of Abyssinia.

The *English Independent* understands it to be probable, if not certain, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will come to London in May next to preach the annual sermon for the London Missionary Society. It is said that he will at the same time open the "City Temple," now building for Dr. Parker and his congregation.

A Mr. Leader, an Irishman, who holds a commission in the Carlist army in Spain, lately lectured in Dublin, Ireland, to show the merits of the cause of Don Carlos. When he referred to Castelar and other Spanish Republicans as Communists, about 300 Nationalists in the gallery rotten-egged the lecturer and cheered for the Spaniards whom he had denounced.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The counting-room of THE TRIBUNE will be closed this afternoon, but will be open in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock for the reception of advertisements, etc.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held on Friday afternoon at the residence of Dr. Hamill, No. 629 Wabash avenue.

The programme of McVicker's Theatre will appear on Monday evening in a new and elegant form, under the supervision of J. M. Barron, business manager of the theatre.

A meeting of the citizens and stockholders in the Chicago base ball organization, which achieved such a reputation in the season of 1871, will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-morrow evening.

Lawrence O'Brien, the new West Side Collector, has taken an office in the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company's building, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, where he will commence business next week.

Lina Dupuis obtained a warrant, yesterday, from Justice Scully, for the arrest of Louis Connort, whom she charges with bastardy and with stealing from her $50, all her money, on the day their child was born. The trial will come off before Justice Scully to-morrow.

Philip Moore is a strong, lubberly fellow, who got angry at James Donohue, a boy 13 years old, and threw a brick at him that struck him in the mouth, knocking three of his teeth out. The case, at Philip's request, was continued till Friday morning.

John Keary has long been suspected of being a railroad thief, but could not be caught till yesterday morning, when Lottie Lewis, a young girl, saw him enter a loaded car of the "Star Union Line," and she notified an officer, who arrested John, and Scully held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

Tax-payers should remember that the street lamps of the city cost a little more than a dollar and a half for every minute that they are lighted. If only ten minutes per day could be saved on the time, this would amount to $5,500 in the course of the year.

During the progress of a dance in Faulkenberg's Hall, No. 1310 State street, yesterday morning, a fight occurred between two men, named Andrew O'Brien and John Ryan, in which the former was slightly stabbed in the left side. He was attended by Dr. Simmons, who pronounced the wound not serious.

A grocery-keeper named Fenlon, at the corner of Wallace and Twenty-sixth streets, made a complaint at the Union Street Station yesterday that a man named Edward Wilson had passed a counterfeit $50 United States Treasury note on him yesterday morning. Wilson was not arrested.

"Avilude" is the title of a new game for children, by Messrs. West & Lee, of Worcester, Mass. The principle of the game is to give instruction to children in ornithology, while amusing them, imparting that unconscious information to the young which is never forgotten in after-life.

A boarding-house mistress, Mrs. Mary Abbs, of No. 527 South Clark street, was arrested yesterday by Officer McLaughlin, upon the charge of stealing the sum of $115 from one of her boarders, a man named Amos Conkling. She was locked up at the Armory, and will be examined before Banyon this morning.

Samuel Gilbert, Charles Hayward, and Charles Weiner are three devotees of free-lunch counters. They go into saloons and take a five-cent treat, and make a five-dollar noise. Fine tears and promises of the two first permitted them to go in peace from Banyon's on payment of $5, but Weiner engaged passage in the city 'bus to Bridewell, where he purposes spending the winter.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, a sneak-thief effected an entrance into the house of H. L. Andree, No. 707 Wabash avenue, and, laying hold of a trunk filled with valuable clothing, was making off with it, when he was detected by Officer Melian, who happened to be passing by the house, took the fellow into custody, and locked him up at the Armory, where he gave the name of John Kelly. He will be examined before Banyon this morning.

We understand that some of the ladies on the West Side, have, during the past few weeks, been organizing a society to raise funds by which they may be able to assist the poor of their immediate neighborhood during the coming winter. They purpose giving a series of choice entertainments, and have already pressed into their service a number of prominent singers, who have kindly volunteered to assist in this good work.

Messrs. Wilde, Bluett & Co., the enterprising clothing firm, now established in Dore's Building, corner of Madison and State streets, have issued the second of their monthly series, entitled *Wilde, Bluett & Co.'s Monthly*. The present number contains selections of humorous reading matter, judicious advertisements, and a capital cut of their place of business.

It is a mistake. John Smith is not dead. His intimate friend is Charles Annett, and together they went into Smith's oyster house, corner of State and Harrison streets, and, after eating their bivalves, raised such a disturbance that Mr. Smith was constrained to kick them both into the street, and then have them arrested. For disorderly conduct they each received a fine of $15 from Banyon.

Besides candy wars, Gunther is afflicted with evil-disposed persons, who go into his manufactory, under his store, and steal various articles in it and in the storeroom. For a long time he has been harassed by this petty thieving, and at last on Monday evening he caught two boys—James White and Frank Burgess—who were locked up, and yesterday lectured and fined by Banyon for disorderly conduct.

Yesterday morning Col. Ingalls, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, appeared at the Headquarters of Police, wearing the latter gentleman's overcoat. He explained, in apology for assuming the garment of his superior officer, that between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, his house, No. 843 Wabash avenue, had been entered by sneak-thieves, and a large quantity of valuable wearing apparel taken, among which were two overcoats belonging to him. The clothing was mainly military in style, and will be easily identified. A search brought the pawn-shops yesterday did not reveal it.

W. P. Roach was the name given by Pat Farrel to officer John Waters, when the latter arrested him with three tubs of butter, worth $35, that he had just stolen from J. Fail & Co.'s store, No. 128 South Water street. At Farrel's request, the case was continued till Friday, under bail of $1,000. Farrel was put in a cell with an Italian, Alfredo Benigo, whom he knocked down and robbed of four bank-books, containing checks signed to the value of $2,000. Benigo was observed, in the afternoon, to have a large amount of money, which he was showing in saloons, and, as it was feared he would be robbed, he was locked up till he should become sober. Farrel is a great rascal, and will undoubtedly pass a few years at Joliet.

Revolution Among the Quakers.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Nov. 21.

The conference of Friends at Lynn, composed of delegates from all over the United States and Canada, listened to some very radical doctrine yesterday, in the shape of arguments that the "external peculiarities" which have always characterized Quakers, have outgrown their use and should now be laid aside. The use of "thee" and "thou" was declared to be often ungrammatical, at the same time that it is a non-essential of the sect, and the radical essayist went on from this to the still more revolutionary doctrine that "any peculiarities of garb" ought to be discarded, as "no longer presenting any important lesson for truth." Strangest of all, these views do not seem to have aroused dissent.

EVANSTON.

Announcement of Thanksgiving Services---The Union Mission School---Presentation to L. L. Greenleaf, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. M. C. Briggs lectures at the Norwegian Methodist Church this evening, for the benefit of the Sunday-school. Subject: "Human Nature Read Backwards."

Thanksgiving services will be held at the Episcopal Church this morning. The other churches will unite in services at the Methodist Church, at which time the Rev. G. C. Noyes will preach.

Several philanthropic gentlemen and ladies of Evanston recently organized a Union Mission School for the benefit of the poor children in the village who did not attend any church or Sunday-school. Considerable success has attended the enterprise. A friend of the school in this city wished to give them a Thanksgiving benefit, and donated a case of oysters, etc., for the purpose. These were served up for them on Tuesday evening, to their great gratification.

The ladies have organized a relief and aid society, and will canvass the village to solicit donations. Mr. E. A. Gage has consented to take charge of any donations that may be sent to him.

L. L. Greenleaf, Esq., has long been one of the most prominent citizens of Evanston, and has always been noted for his generous donations to every worthy object whose claims were presented to him. In addition to this, he has probably done more for the substantial improvement and up-building of the village than any other one citizen, having always manifested an unbounded confidence in its ultimate prosperity, and having materially contributed thereto by erecting a large number of fine dwellings, and disposing of them only to the best class of citizens.

It is not strange, therefore, that the recent occurrence of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage to his estimable wife should suggest to his numerous friends the propriety of offering him and her some material manifestation of the high esteem and regard in which this honored couple are universally regarded.

On Tuesday evening a number of representative citizens called at his residence, to which he has been confined by sickness for several weeks, carrying with them a very beautiful and costly silver service, a full set of China breakfast and dinner ware, and elegantly bound copies of "Taine's English Literature," and "Alibone's Dictionary of Authors," which had been purchased at a cost of about $400. These were presented by the Rev. Dr. Henry Foster, in a brief address.

Mr. Greenleaf feelingly responded, returning his thanks for the unexpected tokens of esteem, and reciprocating every good wish expressed towards him. His remarks were brief, but remarkably appropriate.

A neatly prepared parchment containing the names of the donors, all of whom are prominent residents of Evanston, Chicago, and elsewhere, accompanied the gifts.

THOROUGHLY WHITEWASHED.

Every Evidence of Stain Removed from the Characters of Officers Gallagher and Slayton.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Wright being absent, and deliberated on the charges against Slayton and Gallagher. In order that there should be nothing concealed from them, and remembering that Mr. Trude, counsel for Slayton and Gallagher, had omitted to show whether the Captain of the officers was acquainted with the circumstance that Slayton had received money, Commissioner Sheridan sent for Capt. Buckley, and in presence of the attorneys and

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Leah, the Forsaken," and "A Regular Fix." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson troupe. "Blue Beard." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Harry Linden. "Little Em'ly." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "The Arrival of Lucca." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—PIANO, OR VOICE, or organ, $15 per term; harmony, $7.50. R. GOLDBECK, southeast corner State and Adams-st.

THE WINDSOR IS JUST NOW ONE OF THE LIONS to be seen by visitors to New York. Its location on Fifth-av., near Central Park, the Grand Central Depot, churches, business, etc.; its magnificent finishing and furnishing, and superior management, leave little the most fastidious guest could ask for in a hotel.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, November 27, 1873.

The United States Court, sitting at Philadelphia, has adjudged Jay Cook & Co. to be bankrupts, and made an order for the appointment of a Receiver, etc.

The Agricultural Bureau give some estimates, founded upon partial returns, showing a large falling off in the corn crop of 1873 as compared with previous years.

Ingersoll and Farrington, the lesser offenders in the great Tweed swindle, were yesterday convicted of forgery in forging certain indorsements on bills against the Treasury of New York City.

Archbishop Ledochowski has, it is stated, been ordered by the German Government to resign, and on the other hand, the Bishop has been urged by the Pope to maintain his firmness. It was but yesterday that we had the news that he had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and it is possible that his resignation will be accepted in lieu of the imprisonment.

Charles T. Sherman, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, has resigned his position. General regret will follow this announcement, for all honest people feel that he ought to have been expelled headlong from the seat he has disgraced. His successor is Martin Welker, who has been more or less prominent in Ohio politics for the last twenty years. He was Lieutenant-Governor in 1857, and represented Ohio in Congress from 1864 to 1868.

The colored voters of Kentucky are following the lead of those of Ohio, who met at Chillicothe and threatened to leave the Republican party if they were not given a fairer share of the offices. The Kentucky negroes held a convention at Frankfort yesterday to select delegates to their National Colored Convention which meets at Washington next month. The resolutions which they adopted strenuously assert their right to an equal division of the public plunder with the white Republicans, and threaten if this is not accorded them they will give their votes to some considerate party.

The Maretzek Opera Troupe, which failed to give its season here, has, as we had already anticipated, gone to pieces, and its days are over. Strakosch, however, has struggled manfully, has kept his troupe together, and, by the unanimous authority of the New York press, has given the best performances of opera which they have had in that city for many years. Notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, he will fulfill his engagements in this city in January. Meanwhile, the failure of the Maretzek season lends additional interest to the Kellogg season, which commences next Monday evening, at Hooley's Theatre, and the season sale for which begins this morning. The repertoire for the first week, which is a very attractive one, is advertised elsewhere, and, considering the very reasonable prices, ought to draw large houses.

The Board of Trade yesterday adopted a series of resolutions emphatically condemning the practice of the warehousemen in lending grain, and delivering grain without the return and cancellation of receipts therefor, as dangerous and injurious to the value of receipts as a security; as not demanded by any necessity of legitimate trade; and as calculated to impair confidence in the transactions of the Board. It also requested all proprietors of warehouses to fully comply with the laws in regard to the inspection and warehousing of grain, and thereby secure the integrity of warehouse receipts. It calls upon the officers of the State to enforce the laws vigorously, and to take measures to secure a daily report of shipments. Elevator managers are requested not to issue "split" receipts without first canceling the originals. This action fully sustains the report made by the Special Committee in their recommendations. It is a proper protest against a long-continued abuse, which is greatly calculated to injure the character of the grain trade.

The written confession of John T. Irving, the self-confessed accomplice in the murder of Benjamin Nathan, has more than ever beclouded this mysterious case. According to Irving, there were two other persons engaged with him in the commission of the deed—Daniel Kelly and Caleb Gunnion. He alleges that Kelly killed Nathan, while he and Gunnion lay in wait in the cellar, and subsequently participated in the robbery and divided the funds equally among themselves. He also claims to have Nathan's memorandum-book, and tells where the "dog" came from with which the murder was committed. Although the story is told with great circumstantiality of detail, the police authorities put no credence in it, and consequently the case still remains in mystery. Their theory is that he has confessed to complicity in this crime to escape punishment for some greater crime,—a theory which has an air of probability about it, inasmuch as he refuses to produce the memorandum-book which he claims to have.

The Chicago produce markets were active and excited yesterday, most of them being much stronger. Mess pork was active, and advanced 25@37½c per brl, but closed easier at @12.30@12.40 cash, and $12.80@12.90 seller January. Lard was active, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.35@7.40 cash, and $7.50@7.55 seller January. Meats were active and stronger, at 4½@4¾c for part salted shoulders, 6¾c do for short ribs, 6¾c do for short clear, and 7@7½c for green hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 89½c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive. Dressed hogs were nominally easier, at $4.25@4.50 per 100 lbs. Flour was active and firmer, at $5.50@6.00 for good spring extras. Wheat was active and 2½c higher, closing at $1.07 cash, and $1.05⅝ seller December. Corn was active and 2c higher, closing at 42½c cash, and 44¼c seller January. Oats were quiet and 1@1¼c higher, closing at 33½c cash, and 34½c seller January. Rye was quiet and 1c higher, at 67c. Barley was quiet and 1@2c higher, closing at $1.32 for No. 2, and 95c for No. 3. Hogs were active and closed strong at about 10c advance, or at $3.70@4.05. The cattle trade was dull at a shade lower prices. Sheep were steady.

The only tangible facts with regard to our relations with Spain are that our Government is ceaselessly pushing on its preparations for war. Without, everything is rumor and contradiction, but in the navy-yards and shops there is an unintermittent clangor of work that is all the more significant for the uncertain sounds elsewhere. The marine corps is to be recruited to the full standard, and matters are especially active at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, which, in the event of war, will be the station nearest the scene of hostilities. Washington advices declare that Spain is willing to restore the Virginius, if she be shown entitled to carry the American flag, and go so far as to indicate the basis of an agreement which has been made between the two countries. Other dispatches contradict these statements flatly. Senator Morton and Secretary Fish were in conference seven hours yesterday, but the public are as ignorant of its results as of those of the other important councils held lately. The Secretary is stated to believe the situation more than ever hazardous, and to have become really apprehensive that there may be war.

The work of the State Board of Equalization, when examined in detail, presents some extraordinary examples of the reckless way in which they "equalize" taxes. Here are some specimens in the way of taxing sewing-machines. The average prices at which they are to be taxed in the several counties named are as follows:

Cook County	$46.75	Bureau County	$15.35
Sangamon County	27.24	Lake County	17.92
Dupage County	19.84	Pope County	45.79
Greene County	49.14	Stephenson County	24.39

If there be anything which has the same general value everywhere, it is a sewing-machine, and yet the above will illustrate how the State Board "equalized" that value. Greene County was punished even more severely than Cook. In the matter of steam-engines and boilers, the Board adopted $617.89 as the average taxable value of each in the State, but they "equalized" the value between the counties by taxing those in this county at the rate of $1,710.32 each. Mules in the State were charged at an average value of $54.50; those in Cook County are put down at $113.83; in Sangamon County, $50.28; in Mason County, $14.83; McHenry County, $36. This also was called equalization.

President Woolsey has summed up the Cuban complication as clearly as it can be stated in saying that there was sham on both sides. The Virginius was sailing as an American vessel, and still she was not an American vessel. The Spaniards pretend that there is no war in Cuba, and yet there is war. "The only reality about the matter," says Dr. Woolsey, "was the terrible one that broke through the shams," when the Spanish authorities, in self-defense, arrested the warlike movement of a vessel sailing under false colors. This being the real condition of things, it is the duty of the American Government, so far as in its power lies, to prevent a repetition of this double sham. In the case of hostile expeditions fitted out in this country against Spanish authority in Cuba, which is one of the shams in the case, it is the duty of the Government to use every effort to avert a repetition in the future. With respect to the pretense of Spain that there is no war in Cuba, where there has been a war for five years, the sham should be removed so far as we are concerned by the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, entitled to the rights of belligerents under international law.

The decision of Judge Tipton, in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad case, throws a flood of light on the railroad-aid bond question and a good many collateral questions. It establishes beyond a doubt that most, if not all, the railroads built on the local subsidy plan are worth all that they cost; that the town and county bonds issued to aid in their construction are a valid lien on the roads, to their respective amounts, and cannot be submerged under other liens of a fictitious character, or swallowed up by fraudulent leases; that in this case (and probably in others) the towns and counties which issued the bonds were virtually cheated out of the whole amount of their subscriptions, and that they can recover the amount at common law. And, finally, it shows that the Grab Law of 1869, by which it is now sought to saddle the whole railroad-aid debt of $13,000,000 upon the people of the State, was not only fraudulent but unnecessary,—fraudulent because it ought to transfer the burden of a debt to the shoulders of those who had never contracted it, and unnecessary because the roads so constructed are abundantly able to pay it themselves.

THE NEW MAYOR AND THE CITY APPOINTMENTS.

The public have already been informed that there is a project on foot to form a combination, among certain Aldermen of the baser sort, to resist Mayor Colvin's nominations, in a certain contingency, and to otherwise hamper his Administration, and, in short, to "run" the City Government. The occasion of this defection, which is principally among the Irish politicians who acted with the People's Party, is understood to be Mr. Colvin's refusal to divide the appointments according to their demands. We understand that these parties have made an average of six applications for every place within the gift of the incoming Mayor, and, in this case, it would have been necessary to multiply the local offices by six, which Mr. Colvin certainly has not the power, and probably not the desire, to do. Their main grievance is the failure to secure the place of Superintendent of Police for Mike Hickey. Mr. Hickey went out of the Police Department under a cloud. He resigned his position as Captain of the South Division while charges of a very grave nature were pending against him before the Board of Police Commissioners. The act was certainly suspicious. In his letter of resignation, Mr. Hickey expressed his ability to explain the Lizzie Moore case at the proper time. The proper time has come now, if Mr. Hickey is an applicant for a position on the police force. Until such explanation as will be satisfactory to the public is furnished, Mr. Colvin would make a very serious error in recognizing Hickey in any manner whatever. If this is the mainspring of a movement against Mr. Colvin within the People's Party, we hope that he will resist it at all hazards.

We are opposed to Aldermanic combinations and legislative combinations to domineer over the Executive branch of the Government. The public have a vivid recollection of "Macaulay's Nineteen," and want no more of that sort. This celebrated combination was only broken up by the arrest and trial for bribery of a portion of the Ring. The escape of some of the suspected persons at that time may lead them and others to believe that they can follow in the same footsteps without coming to grief. We give all such persons warning that public sentiment is not a whit more tolerant now than it was then. Any combination of Aldermen which sets out with the purpose of retarding the public business and hampering the City Government because this or that blackguard is not appointed to office, must be crushed. We believe that it can be crushed by the firmness of the Mayor-elect with the support of all those in the Council who, whether they acted with the People's Party or not, are opposed to combinations and jobs of every description.

So far as any announcement of Mr. Colvin's proposed appointments has been made, it indicates a purpose on his part of appointing the best available men for the positions at his disposal, without regard to nativity or politics. This is the only fair way in which the list can be made out, and Mr. Colvin was elected by so large a majority that he can afford to pursue it without danger of defeat. If he carries out this policy, he will be fully sustained by public sentiment, which is altogether the best support he can have, and, we believe, also by a majority in the Board of Aldermen. We do not think that the reported combination will develop sufficient strength to defeat him in this course, but, if it does, he can throw the responsibility upon the combination, who will then have to settle with the people.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Being desirous to aid the Chicago *Times* in its efforts to make a living, we are disposed to congratulate Mr. Storey that he is an applicant for the city printing, and that Ald. McGrath has agreed to go for him, and use his influence with the Irish members of the Common Council. We are disposed also to admire the forgiving and Christian spirit of the *Times*, and the equally noble candor with which McGrath drops his shillelagh and rushes into the arms of Storey, as if he were a long-lost brother. Ald. McGrath is no longer a designing scoundrel, a man bent only upon schemes of mischief and self-aggrandizement, and a bold, bad Alderman, but a capable, honest, and diligent official. The Irish are no longer a race of bog-trotters with hair on their teeth, swearing, fighting, drunken wretches, living in the filth of Bridgeport and the squalor of Kilgubbin, beating their wives, starving their children, abusing their neighbors, and swarming in our Police Courts and Bridewell. Now that public printing is to be distributed, they are as good as "any other man," if not better. Such harmony as this, such a reconciling of conflicting elements, such love and mutual forbearance are touching exhibitions of Eclectic good will and Irish docility. Every Irishman's hair grows now where Nature intended it should. None of them drink whisky or fight. They are a temperate, frugal race, patient under provocation, and disposed when they are smitten on one cheek to turn the other also.

We repeat, therefore, that we are disposed to felicitate Mr. Storey that he has become reconciled to McGrath and the Irish, and that with their help he is going to get the city printing. Ald. McGrath is an excellent man to do this work. His well-known contempt of lucre, his honesty of purpose, and freedom from indictment qualify him for this labor of love, and we are inclined to aid him. The *Times* is "out of meat." Mr. Storey's circulars to business-men have not had the desired effect. This is a time of general stringency. It is going to be a hard winter. It is a time when we should all feel charitably disposed toward the indigent and those unable to make a living without public assistance. The public have always felt a sympathy for Mr. Storey, struggling along so quietly and patiently, never injuring man or woman, never saying an unkind word about any one. During his recent effort to get some advertising, we did all in our power to help him, even offering our own columns for his use. Notwithstanding all that we did, we are pained to say that it was of no avail. In times of general financial stringency, the public is very apt to overlook private appeals. If the season had been more favorable, we have no doubt we might have got some advertising for him; but we are not disheartened on that account. We are still going to help as much as possible. If we can succeed in carrying the *Times* through the present stringency, there is hope for it, and we shall have the reward which always follows the performance of benevolent actions, which is all the reward we ask.

And in the first place we can inform Storey and McGrath how they can secure the object in view. Cut the prices of the printing raised, and then divide the difference between the old and new prices among the Aldermen who will agree to vote for the *Times* as Corporation Printer. This is a perfectly safe operation, and of course would not be construed as improper by any one. It is a great deal better plan than signing checks in blank and distributing them about, because they are apt to get before a Grand Jury and make trouble. The plan we recommend is feasible, easily managed, and leaves no unpleasant souvenirs behind. By adopting such a plan as this, seconded by the indefatigable labors of Ald. McGrath, who is no longer a designing scoundrel, and of the Irish Aldermen, who have no longer any hair on their teeth, we are sure that the *Times* will be able to get the city printing, and will thus be relieved from any immediate necessity for soliciting advertisements or applying for public charity.

A writer in the New York *Graphic* has discovered that there is a system of "back-pay" in England. In going over the Blue-Book of Great Britain for 1873, he finds that the very respectable sum of $1,515,693 is paid out every year for some service rendered by a grandfather or a great-uncle, or on account of some relationship to the ruling family. There is an annual sum of $17,500 paid to the male heirs of Nelson, to whom his title may descend; the Duke of Wellington receives $20,000 a year for the victories his more illustrious predecessor won; the Raglan title is worth $10,000 a year to its possessor, and so on. The handsome sum of $20,000 a year is paid out to the heirs of William Penn, who should never die out in view of the permanent encouragement of propagation thus held out to them. Disraeli, having had the good fortune to be Prime-Minister, has the further good fortune to receive $10,000 a year because of the past distinction. This system of "back-pay" is a good deal more justifiable than the American "back-pay," and yet it is not improbable that it will be cut off with the growth of liberalism in Great Britain.

THE STATE AUDITOR.

The Springfield *Journal*, in defending the tax robbery proposed in behalf of the holders of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield and other railroad-aid bonds, considers it necessary to defend the Auditor, and says:

Whatever Gen. Lippincott, as State Auditor, has done in reference to the pending assessment of taxes for State purposes, has been done, not under any "animus" for or against any town, county, or city, in the State. He is under a solemn oath and an official bond to execute the revenue laws as he finds them in the statute-book. He has no discretion whatever in the premises. His duty is simply to collect the revenue in the manner which the law-making power has prescribed for him.

The revenue law in the statute-book provides, Sections 118 and 120, as follows:

118. The Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer shall, annually, on the completion of the assessment and equalization of property, ascertain the rate per cent required to produce the *amount of taxes levied by the General Assembly*.

120. The Auditor shall, annually, compute and certify to the County Clerks such separate rates per cent as will produce the net amounts of *State taxes* authorized to be levied.

The Legislature, by act of May 3, 1873, provided:

1. That there shall be raised by levying a tax, by valuation upon the taxable property in this State, the following sums for the purposes hereinafter set forth: For general State purposes, to be designated "Revenue Fund," $2,500,000 upon the assessed value of property for the year 1873, and $1,500,000 annually thereafter. For school purposes, to be designated "State School Fund" (in lieu of the 2-mill tax therefor), $1,000,000 annually.

2. The Governor and Auditor shall, annually, compute the separate rates per cent required to produce not less than *the above amounts*, anything in any other act providing a different manner of ascertaining the amount of revenue required to be levied for State purposes to the contrary notwithstanding; and when so ascertained, the Auditor shall certify to the County Clerks the proper separate rates per cent therefor, and also such definite rates for other purposes as are now, or may hereafter be, provided by law to be levied and collected as State taxes.

This is the law on the statute-book. Now, what has the Auditor done? He has certified to the County Clerks the rates for taxation on the assessment of 1873, an aggregate tax of 3 6-10 mills on the total assessment of $1,341,613,046. This rate of tax will produce the sum of $4,829,806.98, or a sum *in excess of that authorized by law of* $1,329,806.98. To be more specific, and to execute the law more distinctly, he has certified that the rate of tax shall be 2 7-10 mills for revenue purposes, and 9-10 of a mill for school purposes. These separate rates will produce the following sums:

Two mills six-tenths for revenue	$3,622,355.23
Nine-tenths of one mill for school purposes	1,207,451.75
Total	$4,829,806.98
Amount authorized by law	3,500,000.00
Surplus revenue	$1,329,806.98
The rate of tax for revenue fund produces	$3,622,355 23
Authorized by law	2,500,000.00
Excess of levy	$1,122,355.23

Now, for what purpose was this levy of over *eleven hundred thousand dollars made?* Where is the authority for it in the "revenue law on the statute-book"?

Here is a direct and flagrant levy of 45 per cent more tax for revenue fund than the law allows or permits the Auditor to prescribe. What is that money for? Is it for the benefit of the State officers, for a grand divide, a sort of "back-pay" arrangement, or for what purpose? The Auditor has no authority to levy tax in 1873, except for the two specified objects, and for the specified sums! Why, then, has he increased the amount to be raised for revenue purposes 45 per cent? For whose benefit, and for what other fund? He has certified the two funds for which the tax is to be raised, and prescribed the rates separately. What the Auditor has not explained is, why he has raised the levy for revenue from $2,500,000 to $3,622,355.

The attempt to disguise the object of this levy is too weak to deceive any person. The annual interest on the railroad-aid bonds is over one million of dollars. That is the purpose for which this extra levy of 45 per cent over and above the amount authorized by law has been levied, and the various organs of the bondholders may as well acknowledge the fact at once. Under pretense of raising revenue for the State, there is a tax of over $1,100,000 to be collected to pay the interest on those swindling railroad-aid bonds. The Credit-Mobilier gentry must have their swag, and the machinery of State taxation is used to draw it from the people.

A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.

The decision of Judge Tipton, of the McLean Circuit Court, in the case of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, is an interesting document. It recites the history of that railroad, which is essentially the history of all the railroads built in this State on the bonds of deceived and plundered municipal corporations. It appears from the facts before the Court that the towns and counties along the road subscribed $598,000 of bonds, most of them bearing 10 per cent interest, which were given in exchange for an equal amount of capital stock. That $30,000 of other stock was subscribed for by private persons, of which about 10 per cent was paid in cash. That S. H. Melvin, J. T. Stuart, George N. Black, and John Williams, of Springfield; C. H. Moore, J. Wardner, W. Fuller, D. A. Rosecrans, of Clinton; D. L. Beidler, E. Wenger, and A. S. Guthrie were chosen Directors. Mr. Melvin became President. He at once proceeded to Philadelphia, and proposed to the Morgan Improvement Company (a company organized with $500,000 capital to construct this road), that if said Company would construct and equip the road he would pay them $6,000 a mile in town and county bonds, and give them the Company's own 10 per cent bonds at the rate of $25,000 per mile, and lease the road to the Pennsylvania Company for 99 years. The contract was accepted, and the Morgan Company assumed the management of the construction. The final agreement was that the Railroad Company should pay over to the Construction Company, in addition to the local bonds, $2,000,000 of bonds, also certificates of capital stock to the amount of $1,400,000. This ochtract was ratified, the contract, *per se*, for constructing the road being $4,000,000, though the proof is that it cost but $1,500,000, the Morgan Improvement Company receiving $1,400,000 capital stock, $2,000,000 company bonds and $598,000 of county bonds. It appears, also, that Melvin, Black, and Williams, Directors, purchased shares in the Morgan Construction Company. In September, 1873, the Railroad Company issued and paid over to the Morgan Company $2,000,000 first-mortgage bonds, and also voted $1,000,000 of second-mortgage bonds, which were placed in the hands of Thomas A. Scott, trustee, for the purchase of shop machinery, etc. It also appears that Black, Melvin, and Williams, Directors of the Railroad Company, held three-fourths of the stock of the Barclay Coal Company, and, as Directors of the railroad, they entered into a contract with themselves, as owners of the Barclay coal mines, by which the railroad was bound to purchase all its coal of that Company at a specified price, and to carry the coal of that Company at a special rate for transportation. Having done all this, they were about to execute the perpetual lease of the road, thereby cutting off the counties holding $598,000 of the capital stock, when there was an appeal to the Courts.

The Court, after reviewing all these Credit-Mobilier operations, decides that it has power to take trust property out of the hands of trustees who are mismanaging and fraudulently applying the same. The law of Illinois is that Directories of railroads are but trustees of public highways; that in this case the property of the citizens was invested in the capital stock of this Railroad Company, and the railroad property was a trust-fund in the hands of the Directors.

The Court held that there was nothing in the evidence showing that the road had lost over $1,500,000; it has paid running expenses and interest on $2,000,000 since it began operations. The fact that the Pennsylvania Company is willing to operate the road, pay its current expenses, pay interest on $2,000,000 first-mortgage bonds, and leave a surplus to apply on the other million of bonds now in the hands of Scott, ought to show that the stock of the Company was worth par. Under these circumstances, the Court could not permit the Directors to wipe out the capital stock by rendering it worthless and burdened with a debt of $3,000,000. Under all the circumstances, the Court thought it his duty to appoint a Receiver to take charge of and manage the railroad until such time as it can be ascertained who are the *bona fide* stockholders.

This ousts the Ring of Springfield bankers from the management of the road; it probably puts an extinguisher upon the Barclay Coal Company's contract, and generally it indicates that where county subscriptions to railroad stock have been made, and the railroad is then stolen away, there is a way to get the property back. It was to make the people of the State at large pay the interest on this $598,000 of county bonds that the State Auditor and Board of Equalization managed to have the State assessment increased nearly 200 per cent. "If the towns and counties which have been swindled into voting bonds for other railroads that have been stolen in this State will take like measures to recover their property, the effect will be to blot out a large amount of fraudulent and iniquitous local debt, which the bondholders are trying to make the State of Illinois assume.

There is a curious case now on trial in the Surrogate's Court, in New York. A man named Hardin died recently, who had done an extensive business as an importer for twenty-five years. He was at his business every day, and his associations were with prominent and honorable men. He amassed during his business career a fortune of $2,000,000, and was generally thought to be a bachelor of modest and retired social habits. Yet, during all this time, and undiscovered by his most intimate companions, he has lived with a woman as his wife under the assumed name of Mr. and Mrs. Walker. To the neighbors, the trades-people, the family physician, and other domestic associates, he was known as Mr. Walker, and a married man; to the business men of Broad and Liberty streets, he was known as Mr. Hardin, and a bachelor. Throughout twenty-five years, there was no confusion of the two characters,—a circumstance which could only be possible in a great metropolis like New York. Upon his demise, the woman with whom he had lived as a wife made application for half of his property, to which she was entitled in the absence of a will, while several nephews claimed the whole of it on the ground that she had never been married to the deceased. In support of her claim, she has produced abundant evidence that she had been known as the wife of the deceased for twenty years, and that, during that time, he had constantly acknowledged and treated her as such. At the last stage in the proceedings, however, the contestants produced a witness who claimed to be Mr. Walker, the real husband of the woman, and who testified that the woman was arrested in 1843 for stealing a watch, and sent to Sing Sing for two years, after which she had lived with deceased as his wife. The Mr. Walker produced is a drunken shoemaker, who spends most of his time on Blackwell's Island. Altogether the case is a queer one, considering that $2,000,000 are involved.

The most important item in the proposed banking-reforms in New York, which were defeated at the last meeting of the associated banks, was the prohibition of the practice of certifying checks when there were not deposits to correspond with the certification. So far as the National Banks are concerned, this practice is unlawful, and the Comptroller of the Currency announces his intention of rigidly enforcing the law. If this is done, the speculative dealings in which nearly all the New York banks have taken part heretofore will be thrown into the hands of the private bankers, as they are chiefly carried on by means of certified checks and collaterals, instead of actual deposits. This is as it should be. Those who desire to deposit with the private bankers will then understand that they must satisfy themselves to what extent their bankers are in the stock business, while those who deposit with the National Banks will have the protection which the law guarantees them in this regard. As the certified checks of the private bankers who are members of the Clearing-House Association have to be taken by the National Banks so far as the clearings are concerned, this difference may lead to a new association among the National Banks, if the speculations of the private bankers in certified checks become dangerous.

Our Yankee auctioneers have been credited with unusual shrewdness in advertising their sales by providing entertainments for their expectant customers, such as free lunches and gratuitous excursions. A Scotch auctioneer at Stonehaven, however, who had a large lot of turnips for sale recently, outdid any of our auctioneers. His entertainment consisted of whisky and psalm-singing. Six bottles of the first-named article were distributed among the farmers and drank from cups made from scooped-out turnips. By the time the six bottles were exhausted, the farmers were in prime condition for psalm-singing. An old precentor who was present was called upon to lead off, which he did with great unction, the farmers joining in uncommonly strong. After two or three psalms had been sung, the vendue proceeded to the perfect satisfaction of the owner of the turnips, and good prices were realized. The incident contains an excellent hint for our auctioneers. The turnip part of the entertainment would be very popular, and buyers might, in time, become accustomed to the psalm-singing.

Dishonesty in sausage meat does not seem to be confined to any particular locality. A recent suit, brought in London against a butcher, developed the fact that it is a common practice among the London butchers to utilize their diseased and putrid meat by making it into saveloys, which are prepared in a form like sausages, but smoked and boiled like the German sausage, so that there is not much of the original flavor left. Meat is also used in a similar way for "faggots," a mince of bread and meat, baked. The butcher in question was fined very heavily, and a general raid is to be made upon all the rest who are engaged in this unwholesome business. The English sausage must be even worse than the American. The quality of the latter may be easily ascertained by whistling to it, but the boiling process destroys the perfume of the former.

NOTES AND OPINION.

It would have been about as well for Kansas to keep Caldwell as to take Caldwell's man.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—Secretary Robeson had checked out of the Treasury $3,000,000 on account of expenditures for the navy since the capture of the Virginius up to Saturday night. This statement, in connection with the fact that the Secretary sleeps with his pants on, expecting the appearance of the Spanish armada off our coast, shows what a powerful and vigorous person he is.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Gen. Sherman has, perhaps unconsciously, dampened the war fever by the suggestion that there are enough officers in the regular army to command all the forces likely to be required in a war with Spain. All he wants is stuffing for the emaciated companies. The blossoming Brigadiers are nipped by an untimely frost.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—If a few more of the great public robbers of our day, and especially those who from their position in the Republican party have exerted an influence to corrupt and deprave the public mind far greater than William M. Tweed has ever been able to exert, could likewise be brought to justice, there would be reason to hope for a better spirit of integrity among the people and higher honesty among men in office.—*New York Sun.*

—The roar of the rural Democratic press for a Democratic paper in Indianapolis still rises in the land, like the dying wail of the expiring whangdoodle. But the *Sentinel*, obdurate as the behemoth of the Ganges, and deaf as the adder of the dismal bogs of Hibernia, plods on in its undemocratic way, utterly oblivious to the roar of the rural ragamuffins and starvelings.—*Seymour (Ind.) Times.*

—Of course, nobody can foresee what some diplomatic blunder or some rash act of a naval commander may do to precipitate hostilities with Spain; but apart from possible accidents which are beyond the scope of calculation, there is no great likelihood of war. . . . . When Congress meets, there will be a great flurry, but no declaration of war. The Administration will be glad of the belligerent flurry, as it will assist Castelar in yielding to its demands; the calculation being that the Spanish nation will sooner make concessions than incur the certain loss of Cuba. A settlement by arbitration is as likely a solution as any.—*New York World.*

—On the one side, therefore, is our Government with its just demands. On the other is that of Spain, powerless to grant them without political suicide, and powerless to execute orders for proper reparation in the Antilles. Through this double inability we see no prospect for that honorable and peaceful settlement which we cordially desire. In the meantime we cannot but approve in the strongest terms the indisposition of the President and the Cabinet to allow themselves to be hurried away by idle clamors into empty demonstrations which would effect nothing, except to precipitate a war for which we are in no way prepared. We have a just quarrel with Spain. The provocation will keep until we are ready for action, if that unhappy necessity comes.—*New York Tribune.*

THE CROPS.

Report of the Agricultural Bureau—Large Falling Off in the Corn Crop—The Cotton Yield Estimated at 3,700,000 Bales.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—The November statistical report of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, makes the showing for the corn product quite as unfavorable as that which forecasted the short crop of 1869. The preliminary report of the aggregate quantity in that year indicated a total of 874,000,000 bushels, which was 220,000,000 less than the estimate for the large crop of 1870, and the present returns point to a product of 850,000,000. The estimate of last year's crop in Illinois, was 217,000,000 bushels; estimate of the present crop, 132,000,000 bushels. In only six States are the crops equal to last year, viz: Virginia, Georgia, Florida, West Virginia, Oregon, and Rhode Island. The percentage of deficiency in the principal corn-growing sections in comparison with the total product last year, is as follows: Kentucky, 4 per cent; Ohio, 11; Indiana, 22; Illinois, 39; Iowa, 28; Missouri, 32; Kansas, 81. The deficiency for New York is 8 per cent; Pennsylvania, 16. In most of the Southern States the crop is smaller than that of last year.

COTTON.

The cotton reports of November, unlike those of the comparative condition earlier in the season, make exact estimates of the expected crop in each county, stated in the form of a percentage of last year's crop. The aggregate of these estimates varies little from 3,700,000 bales. The season for picking has been unusually fine thus far, yet the result may be modified by an exceptionally unfavorable season in the latter part of November, and in December, or by storm affecting injuriously the saving of the top crop. The State percentages in comparison with last years are calculated as follows: North Carolina, 98; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 97; Florida, 97; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 80; Texas, 112; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 102 per cent. These figures would be much lower but for the increased area planted. The estimated total area in round numbers is 9,500,000 acres.

OHIO.

A Colored Man of Columbus Claims and Exercises the Right to Avenge an Insult.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 26.—There is a controversy going on here as to whether colored persons shall be excluded from the parquette and dress-circle of the Athenæum. Several nights ago, Richard Porter, a negro, presented himself and got to the door-keeper of the Athenæum with two tickets for reserved seats in the parquette. The door-keeper stopped him, and going to the box-office exchanged the tickets for $1.50, the price paid for them. Porter refused the money, and left in no happy frame of mind. Yesterday he met the door-keeper on the street, and, after declaring that he had insulted him in refusing his tickets, knocked him down and beat him terribly. For this Porter was fined $14. Manager Sargent declares that the admission of colored people to the parquette of his theatre will injure his business, and, this being the case, he has a perfect right to exclude any person or class of persons.

FORT WAYNE.

The City to be Lighted with Naphtha.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 26.—The Fort Wayne Gas Company are refusing to furnish the city with gas, after the first of December, at the old price, $3 per 1,000, demanding an additional 50 cents, the Common Council last night decided to light the city with naphtha. A committee was appointed to visit Cleveland to investigate the use of naphtha by that city.

AN ARCTIC RELIC.

GLASGOW, Nov. 26.—The small boat that was made from the Polaris, in which Capt. Buddington and his party were when rescued by the whaler Tavenscraig, will be forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

FOR LIBERIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Among the passengers by the bark Jasper, which is to sail for Liberia the latter part of the present week, will be several colored men from the South, who are assisted by the American Colonization Society.

THE WEBSTER AVENUE MURDER.

Arrest of the Supposed Assassin of Policeman Jacobs.

"Brockey" McLain Accused of the Crime.

The Principal Evidence Against Him a Pair of Gaiters.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember that, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th of last August, Police Officer Christian Jacobs was killed by a burglar whom he was attempting to arrest on Webster avenue. The murderer escaped in the darkness, and, being unknown, it has been supposed that all efforts to apprehend him by the police had been futile, and had long since ceased. It appears, however, that the police have known more concerning the identity of the murderer than they have revealed, and that on the day succeeding that upon which the deed was committed a pair of black cloth gaiters were found, furnishing a substantial clew to the man who is believed to have fired the fatal shot, and resulting in his arrest last Tuesday afternoon. He was taken to the Union Street Station, where he gave the name of Charles McLain, alias "Brocky" McLain, by which name he is well known to the detectives as a notorious burglar and desperado. For reasons best known to themselves, the officers having the prisoner in custody concealed the fact of the arrest until yesterday morning, when they took him before Justice Scully and preferred against him the charge of murder. The prisoner—from whom had been concealed the cause of his arrest—manifested considerable surprise when the charge was announced, and responded "Not guilty" in a husky voice. At the request of the prosecution, the examination was continued, without bail.

The gaiters referred to were found the morning after the murder in the street, in front of Schuster's saloon, where the burglar was first seen by the deceased officer. These were placed in the possession of the Superintendent of Police, and formed the basis for an active investigation. The case was given to Detectives Dixon and Elliott. A week had elapsed, when the detectives were told by a person whose name they refuse to reveal that he believed the deed was committed by a noted burglar whom he called "Brocky" McLain. The unknown person gave an accurate description of "Brockey," and, in reply to a question concerning the kind of shoes McLain was in the habit of wearing, described, among others, the gaiters found in the street. Upon these being exhibited to the informer, they were at once identified by him as those worn by McLain. It was also learned by the officers that three persons had seen the burglar running when pursued by the officer, and their description of him proved to be the same in every particular as that given by the person referred to. Any doubt that now existed as to the identity of the murderer were removed by corroborative information received from another source by Supt. Washburn, and also by the fact that "Brocky" McLain "jumped" the city the day after the murder was committed.

Being convinced that they had fixed upon the right man, the detectives, aided by Mr. Washburn, set to work to effect his capture. A photograph of "Brocky" was found in the Rogues' Gallery in St. Louis, from which a thousand or more reprints were taken. These were sent all over the country, and one placed in the hands of every trustworthy policeman in this city. McLain's old haunts were watched day and night. Last Friday, it having been ascertained that he had returned to the city, officers in citizens' clothes were sent out to effect his arrest. On Monday afternoon, Detective Liphard saw him enter a saloon on West Randolph street, and, recognizing him from the photograph in his possession, arrested him. McLain feigned great surprise when the officer laid his hands upon him, but suffered himself to be taken to the station.

A reporter of this paper called to see McLain yesterday afternoon, and found him sitting on the floor of a cell, near the door, reading a paper. He arose when addressed, and talked civilly enough, except when questioned about the murder. He said he had no statement to make, because only a confession that he

AVENUE MURDER.

...pposed Assassin of ...an Jacobs.

...cLain Accused Crime.

...Evidence Against ...r of Gaiters.

...UNE will remember that, ... morning of the 17th of ...icer Christian Jacobs was ...m he was attempting to ...ue. The murderer escaped ...eing unknown, it has been ...rts to apprehend him by ...tile, and had long since ...however, that the police ...erning the identity of the ...have revealed, and that ...ding that upon which ...ommitted a pair of ...re found, furnishing a ... man who is believed to ...not, and resulting in his ...fternoon. He was taken ...ation, where he gave the ...Lain, alias "Brocky" Mc... he is well known to ... notorious burglar and ...ons best known to them... having the prisoner ...l the fact of the ar... morning, when they took ...lly and preferred against ...urder. The prisoner— ...oncealed the cause of his ...nsiderable surprise when ...ced, and responded "Not ...ge. At the request of the ...mination was continued.

... to were found the morn... ...n the street, in front of ...re the burglar was first seen ...er. These were placed in ... Superintendent of Police, ...or an active investigation. ...to Detectives Dixon and ...lapsed, when the detect... ...son whose name they re... ...he believed the deed ... a noted burglar whom ... McLain. The unknown ...te description of "Brock... question concerning the ... ...e in the habit of wear... ...others, the gaiters found ...these being exhibited to ...are at once identified by ...by McLain. It was also ...e that three persons had ...nthing when pursued by ...their description of him ...in every particular as that ...referred to. Any doubts ...to the identity of the mur... ...by corroborative informa... ...another source by Supt. ...by the fact that "Brocky" ...the city the day after the ...d.

...at they had fixed upon the ...spectives, aided by Mr. ... work to effect his ...raph of "Brocky" was ...Gallery in St. Louis, from ...more reprints were taken. ...over the country, and one ...f every trustworthy police ...McLain's old haunts were ...ht. Last Friday, in having ...he had returned to the ...ns' clothes were sent out to ...a Monday afternoon, Detec... ...him enter a saloon on West ...and, recognizing him from ...e possession, arrested him. ...d surprise when the officer ...him, but suffered himself so ...on.

...paper called to see McLain ...and found him sitting on ...ar the door, reading a pa... addressed, and talked ev... ...hen questioned about the ...d he had no state... ...e, because only a ...committed the murder and ...pearance is anything but ...of a foot-pad and burglar. ...d engaged Mr. Trude to de...

...sure that McLain commit... ...fear that he cannot be con... ...of lack of evidence, there ...ess to the assassination.

...N COMMENDED.

...ns' Action in With... the Episcopal Church ...St. George's Chapel.

...t a meeting of the Board ...George's Chapel, of which the ...ker is pastor, the following ...opted:

...Board of Trustees, having been ...ed by the Incoming Rowian ...and so-called Protestant ...unscriptiuralness of her Book of ...unlimited authority of her Epis... ...ernal relations to other denomi... ...ntrusted to the Supreme Head ...ing our dear brother, the Rt. ...D. D., to withdraw from a ...es are Romish, and to call to... ...purpose, if or purposes, of organizing an ...ch shall be Scripturally Protes...

...pledge Bishop Cummins our ... all practical co-operation in ... an Episcopal Church which ...ical. JOHN W. NICHOLS, ...Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

...TE AGAIN ARRESTED.

...rackaman, is again under ar... ...is confined in a cell in the ...n. It was but a few weeks ...erated from the County Jail, ...onfinement, on the charge of ...a burglary on State street, of ...declared innocent after a ... tedious legal proceed... ...ns to be regarded by ...the perpetrator of every ...occurring, although he has ...ery few. The principal reason ...om is known to have commit... ...ost daring safe-robberies in ...is presence is inviting, and ...gh he is a neat, graceful fel... ...d very faultless in deport... ...t confinement begun Tuesday ...as left in the dark as to the ...yesterday morning, when he ...rmation as a legal sight, and ...n he was arrested upon the ...committed the robbery at G. ...store, No. 125 South Water ...da ago, when the safe was very ...n open, and $238 in currency ...papers taken. He will have ...mination before Justice Scully

...Modern Wonder,

...street, is one of the notable sea... ... Every afternoon and evening ...of people at this store, anxious to ...he wonderfully cheap prices and ...there offered. A person can pur... ...much for one dollar as he can for ...e sac. The goods are all first... ...ge, and there are no second-hand ...en see who will call and make a ...of the goods.

"High Toned."

...ng is peculiarly adapted to the ...being brought forth from the new ... manufactured and sold by the ...gular house of Julius Bauer & Co. ...of his pianos stands the cen... ...in the world over, and is not only ...mended by the most distinguished ...ts firm are the largest importers ...m musical merchandise and ha... ...ew quarters are at the corner of ...reets, in the Palmer House.

...ORGIA GRANGERS.

...Nov. 26.—The Convention of ...day adopted resolutions urging ... the cotton tax to legitimate ... construction of the Atlantic ...Canal.

WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Judge Charles T. Sherman, of the Northern Ohio District.

The Hon. Martin Welker Named as His Successor.

Comments Upon the Senatorial Appointment in Kansas.

Attempt to Pack the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

Speaker Blaine Willing to Make Up All the Committees on His Own Responsibility.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The city papers of to-day contain a long list of the appointment of district officers by Gov. Shepherd. The list comprises the names of many of the best citizens in the District, and the Government has declined to appoint a large number of officers, thus making a saving in salaries of $146,000. These efforts at economy and fair-dealing will, it is presumed, not fail to arrest the attention at least of a discriminating Congress.

THE PRESIDENT ON DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

It is said that the President will treat of District affairs at length in his forthcoming message. He will heartily approve all that has been done in the way of public improvement, give utterance to his confidence in the District officials, and take occasion to refer with just pride to the fact that Washington was made the most magnificent city in America under his administration.

NORTHERN OHIO JUDGESHIP.

The appointment of the Hon. Martin Welker to the United States Judgeship for the Northern Ohio District was a surprise to that gentleman, as he had no previous intimation of it. The selection is commended by all parties as being most fit, Judge Welker having a fine reputation as capable and as a man of the highest integrity.

SHERMAN'S RESIGNATION

is commented upon as a confession of his guilt, while many regret that he is enabled to evade justice.

THE SUPREME COURT.

With regard to the changes to be made in the Supreme Court, rumor is busy. The latest bears the name of Swayne for Chief Justice, and Attorney-General Williams for the vacancy occasioned by Swayne's promotion. Edward Pierrepont is again brought forward as Williams' probable successor.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL APPOINTMENT.

Kansas men here assert that, in yielding to the claims of the Leavenworth people, and appointing Crozier ad interim to the Caldwell vacancy, Gov. Osborn has sacrificed the whole, if not the sum total, of his own chances of election by the Legislature, by a singular blunder Gov. Osborn seems to have selected the most odious of the numerous aspirants for the appointment. He could have made his action in the matter more unsatisfactory only by appointing Caldwell himself. There has been all the time a general feeling that, as far as the question of localities was involved by the Senatorial contest, the preference ought to be given to Leavenworth. This was Osborn's chief element of strength, and how could have been induced to throw it away, not only by appointing a Leavenworth man, but by selecting the worst Leavenworth man that could be found, is a mystery in Kansas circles here. One of the Kansas Representatives said to-night that, unless some extraordinary development transpired in Osborn's favor, in the next two months, Harvey's election was reasonably assured.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

That the indications are that Speaker Blaine, with a view to gaining favor in the Southwest, will make up the House Committee on Indian Affairs from material favorable to the organization of a regular Territorial Government in the Indian Territory, and the opening thereof to settlement. The opposition to this policy has heretofore came mainly from the Northeastern States, where "Lo! the poor Indian" is still an object of reverential pity and romantic sympathy as maudlin as it is mistaken. This opposition will be pretty much withdrawn from the next Congress, by reason of the better facilities which the members have enjoyed during the last season for gaining correct impressions of the situation. The policy of affording them facilities for visiting the territory under consideration, during vacation, has been productive of good results upon the Congressional mind. There is no present indication, however, that there will be any modification of the Indian policy of the Administration beyond the above facts.

THE CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS

of the House is set for Saturday evening.

THANKSGIVING.

All the departments will close to-morrow, and public business will be suspended, as far as possible.

A CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION,

it is officially announced, will be held at Cincinnati on the 5th of December, to fill vacancies in the War, Treasury, Interior, and Post-Office Departments.

SENATOR LOGAN

is said to have lost, by the failure of the Texas & Pacific Construction Company, almost his entire fortune.

[To the Associated Press.]

JUDICIAL RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Charles T. Sherman, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, has resigned, to vacate the Bench on the 1st of December, and Martin Welker, formerly a member of Congress, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John S. Delano, Chief Clerk in the Interior Department, resigned to-day on account of ill-health. This was not unexpected, as during the past year Mr. Delano made brief visits to the South and Minnesota, but it is now found necessary in order to obtain permanent relief, to retire altogether from official duties. He has been an efficient and courteous officer, and his retiracy is greatly regretted by those having business with the Interior Department. The vacancy will be filled by the appointment of William C. Morrill, of Maine.

SPEAKER BLAINE

still maintains his seclusion and reticence. Very few even of his most intimate friends or of the numerous influential gentlemen who call on him are admitted; and in his intercourse with them he is guarded and cautious. Enough, however, is known of his mind to justify the assertion that the condemnation of the people upon those Congressmen who were involved in the Credit Mobilier has not been without its effect upon him; and that he is, or was until recently, undecided in regard to his course with respect to them. Enough is known to warrant, also, the assumption that he has decided to make the committees himself. On one or two occasions powerful Republicans, whose relations with the Speaker are close, have been permitted to interview him since his arrival on behalf of the Congressional friends who desire to be placed on prominent committees, but in no instance has Mr. Blaine given any sign, save that which indicated that he was

DETERMINED TO KEEP THE MATTER IN HIS OWN HANDS,

and to assume all the responsibility which belongs to the office to which he will be elected beyond peradventure. This effectually disposes of the reports which have been in circulation to the effect that he wished the Republican caucus to relieve him of the responsibility of constituting committees so far as the Credit-Mobilier members are concerned; if he ever wished to have such relief afforded him, he has now, for reasons best known to himself, entirely changed his mind; and, in so doing, he has ensured the respect of the majority of the Republican Congressmen, who have been loud in their disapproval of any other course.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Steamships California and Spain, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Arrived, steamships Frisia, from Hamburg; Olympia and Victoria, from Glasgow.

Arrived, steamer Canada, from London.

NEW YORK COAL SALE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—At the auction sale of Scranton coal to-day, 70,000 tons were sold at the following prices, as compared with the previous sale: Steamboat, 9,000 tons, Nov. 25, $4.85 @5.05; Oct. 28, $4.80@4.85; grate, 14,000 tons, Nov. 26, $4.97½@5.00; Oct. 29, $5.00; egg, 5,000 tons, Nov. 26, $5.30; Oct. 29, $5.30@5.35; stove, 20 tons, Nov. 26, $5.42½@5.55; Oct. 29, $5.40@5.45; chestnut, 8,000 tons, Nov. 26, $4.52½@4.57½; Oct. 29, $4.55.

TWEED'S CONFEDERATES.

Ingersoll and Farrington, Tammany Ring Thieves, Convicted of Forgery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The suit against the ring-forgers, Ingersoll and Farrington, has been summarily disposed of. Their trial was begun last Monday, and ended this evening. Their offense may be summarized as follows:

A bill for plumbing and mason-work, alleged to have been done by Heath & Smith, for the County Court House, from Oct. 14, 1869 to Dec. 1, 1870, amounting to $15,138.40, was presented to the Court House Commissioners, when the fact was that the firm of Heath & Smith had ceased to exist for months prior to Oct. 14, 1869. It was certified as correct by the defendant, Ingersoll, as Commissioner, and by his associate Commissioner, Messrs. Conrad, Norton, and Walsh. The indorsement of Heath & Smith was forged to the warrant. The money was deposited to the credit of Ingersoll in the Bowery Bank.

The evidence shows that Heath & Smith never presented this bill; that it was not indorsed by Heath or any member of the firm. It was indorsed by Mr. Farrington in their name, and was put into the account of Ingersoll, appearing on his deposit ticket. Heath, the business partner, never saw the indorsement.

JUDGE DAVIS CHARGED THE JURY

in the case this afternoon, and they retired between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m. After an absence of less than 30 minutes they returned and rendered a verdict of forgery in the third degree.

At the request of the prisoner's counsel, sentence was deferred until Friday and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the Sheriff's officers.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—In the Ingersoll and Farrington case this p. m., Mr. Tremain closed for the prosecution and Judge Davis delivered a lengthy charge, occupying over two hours. On the first count, the charge of indorsing the name of Heath & Smith, it was enough if there was collusion between Ingersoll and Farrington, even though the use of them might not have touched the paper. As to the second count, the charge of uttering a warrant fraudulently, the Judge said it is sufficient to establish that defendants uttered the warrant knowing that it be forged for the purpose of ... ing money of the county transferred to Ingersoll's credit. The theory of the prosecution was that the bill was made, and with that intent, and Ingersoll, being the Court-House Commissioner, used the name of the extinct firm of Heath & Smith. It was then necessary to forge the indorsement of Heath & Smith to transfer the money. There is some doubt as to who wrote this indorsement. The evidence is that the writing is not Heath's nor Smith's. Farrington, it is conceded, wrote the body of the bill, and an expert testifies that the signature was written by the same person, but it is not so material whose writing it is, provided it was done by the agency and under the control of both or either of defendants for a common object. The paper got into Ingersoll's hands. It required indorsement for payment, and was indorsed, and in the absence of an explanation the jury must decide on the facts. If they believe the defendant Farrington had the permission of Heath to use the names of Heath and Smith, the jury could not convict of forgery. Notwithstanding the enormous frauds upon the city that we all believe were committed, and which were proved on another trial, you are to look in this case rather upon the evidence before you; but if you find it one of the numerous frauds, you should remember it is of the highest importance that public officers should be held to a strict account and punished. Such offenses, unlike ordinary ones, show no yielding to the sudden impulse of anger, no giving way before the temptation of weakness or want, but coolness and deliberation in robbing those whom they were bound to protect, which should call for condign punishment. If you find both, or either, not guilty, sequit; if otherwise, convict.

The jury retired at 4:45 and returned in half an hour with a verdict of guilty. The sentence was deferred till Friday, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Fuller.

Tweed is to be kept in the Tombs several days, to allow him to settle his private business. William M. Evarts, it is reported, has been added to his counsel, and he will apply for a stay of proceedings.

POLITICAL.

The Fight in Pennsylvania Against the New Election Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—An application will be made by Benjamin H. Brewster and Lewis B. Ashurst, in behalf of an election officer, to the Supreme Court, on Tuesday, for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention, to conduct the election on the 16th of December when the new Constitution is submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The ground taken by the petitioner is that under the provisions of the proposed Constitution he is prevented from serving as an election officer, and is thus made amenable under an act of the Assembly for any dereliction of duty on his part. The petitioner also claims that being duly qualified by law, that any act of the Commissioners of Election would be an infringement upon his rights. The remainder of the complaint is in substance the same as that filed by J. E. Givel, on behalf of several tax-payers, on Tuesday last.

Mr. Brewster has also been retained as counsel in another case, the petitioner applying for an injunction, being a tax-payer who seeks the interposition of the Court to prevent the Commissioners of Election from expending the money of the tax-payers on the ground that the ordinance passed by the Constitutional Convention is in conflict with existing laws, and that the instrument about to be submitted to the people cannot become the law of the Commonwealth until ratified.

It is stated that two similar bills will be presented on Tuesday to the Supreme Court on the part of the citizens of Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties. In the first case the Hon. Judge Cowan has been retained as counsel.

Colored Men's Convention at Frankfort, Ky.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 26.—A Convention of the colored men of Kentucky met at Frankfort yesterday, and appointed delegates to the National Convention of their color which is to assemble at Washington on Dec. 9. Many resolutions of an independent character were passed; among them one asserting their right to an equal division of the offices with the white portion of the Republican party, and that, if not granted, they would act with any party in the future which would best secure that recognition. They also assert their right to sit as jurymen.

Municipal Nominations in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 26.—A citizens' meeting last night ratified Burky's nomination for Mayor and declared Charles G. Locke nominated for City Tax-Collector, and Police Superintendent Rogers for Wharfmaster. There are several other candidates for the latter office, and there will be another candidate for Mayor, either John Overton, Jr., or John League.

CANADA.

Popularity of the New Ministry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 26.—Hon. A. McKenzie, the new Premier of Canada, has been re-elected for Lambton without opposition, and received a grand banquet last night. There is only opposition to one of the Ministers, and he is certain to be re-elected.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 26.—The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster General, was elected by acclamation to-day for Glengarry, Ont.

COAL DEPOSIT AT WENONA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Nov. 26.—The Wenona people have been prospecting for coal for some time, and their efforts were crowned with success to-day. A vein 4 feet 1 one inch in thickness, 320 feet below the surface, of superior coal was found, and our citizens are jubilant. A meeting will be held to-morrow evening to hear reports, and take action toward putting down a shaft.

A CHEEKY CHAMPION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—Ben Hogan sends the following important dispatch to a morning paper:

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 26.—At the citizens' request, I take a benefit here to-night. Will leave for St. Louis to-morrow.

(Signed) BEN HOGAN,
Champion of America.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Road Seized by the Tom Scott Interest.

Possible Controversy for the Possession of the Road.

The Formal Opening of the Hoosaac Tunnel to Take Place To-Day.

Other Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—The latest development in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad controversy is, that Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, and G. A. Jewett, of Columbus, Ohio, Trustees appointed under the deed of trust held by the bondholders of the road to secure the payment of the bonds, have to-day taken possession of the road and equipments for the use and benefit of the bondholders. This is done under and by virtue of their powers conferred upon them by the deed of trust, and is done for the reason that the road has failed to pay the last two installments of interest. Mr. Shepherd, the Assistant Superintendent has been placed in charge to conduct the road.

It was expected that the Receiver appointed by Judge Tipton, who is supposed to be Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., would arrive here to-night, but he did not. It is certain that whoever may be appointed that, whenever he shall arrive here and attempt to take possession of the road, Mr. Shepherd will decline to turn it over to him, and then will come an attachment for contempt of Court, no doubt, and the end is not yet.

Opening of the Hoosac Tunnel.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—The final blast opening the Hoosac tunnel will be made to-morrow, and the work of many years and great expenditure of money will be practically finished. The event will occur to-morrow, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, before the eyes of the Governor of the State and a select company of distinguished men. The blast will be an enormous one, no less than 150 lbs of nitro-glycerine being necessary to effect the great breach. Dispatches received to-night state that everything has been made ready and no postponement is expected.

Anticipating the completion of the tunnel this year, the railroads which seek its control for through west business are laying their plans for the capture of the Legislature. Commissioners of the Directors of the Fitchburg, and the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroads, who have been for some days in consultation to effect some arrangement by which they can unite their forces for the tunnel business, have decided upon the terms of a perpetual lease of the Vermont & Massachusetts by the Fitchburg Railroad. For the first two years, the Fitchburg Company pay to the Vermont & Massachusetts 4 per cent per annum on the capital stock, the following two years 5 per cent, and thereafter 6 per cent. The full Boards of both corporations will shortly act upon this report of their Commissioners, which will undoubtedly be ratified. Nothing then remains but the sanction of the stockholders.

Receivers Appointed in the Case of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 26.—On the part of the stockholders of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, complainants in the case decided by Judge Tipton yesterday, nominated to-day for Receivers Col. R. P. Morgan, of this city, and Francis E. Hinckley, of Chicago, President of the Chicago & Paducah, Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, and Chicago & Iowa Railroads. The appointment was at once approved by the Court. A bond of $200,000 will be required.

Suit to Foreclose a Mortgage on the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 26.—The first-mortgage bondholders of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad instituted a suit at Topeka, Kansas, yesterday, for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage on that line, and selling the road and its lands. The February to August interest for 1873 is due and unpaid, amounting to $660,000. The amount of the bonds is $7,000,000.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

Flurry Occasioned on the Produce Exchange in New York by the Lock-up on the Erie Canal—General Rise in the Prices of Perishable Produce—Amount of Grain Frozen up in the Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The following are copies of telegrams received at the Produce Exchange to-day:

UTICA, Nov. 26.

S. H. Grant, Superintendent:

There are about 800 boats in this city. Canal navigation is closed. (Signed) A. J. SERGENT.

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 26.

The canal played out; no more boating here this fall; very cold here this morning.

(Signed) JAMES KENNA, Jr.

Most of the boats mentioned in the first dispatch have a capacity of 2,500 to 2,800 barrels. An estimate, therefore, can be easily made of the amount of produce in the boats at Utica, which it will now be necessary to transport by rail to this city.

ADVANCE OF PRICES CAUSED BY THE LOCK-UP.

It is stated by a prominent man of the Produce Exchange that the sudden closing of the canals has enhanced the price of all cereals, as well as perishable produce. Corn has advanced 10c; wheat 6@8c; oats 5@8c; and barley about 15c per bushel. To-day the latter article is worth from $1.75@1.80 per bushel.

The season has been a remarkably short one, lasting only about six months,—that is, from May 11 to Nov. 18,—consequently many shippers and merchants were taken by surprise, and the market for perishable produce is in a very demoralized condition. Many merchants refuse to express an opinion as to the future of prices for all perishable produce. Of this class of merchandise about 125,000 barrels apples and 200,000 barrels potatoes are ice-bound. This kind of freight is carried at the risk of the shipper, unless by agreement otherwise.

MUCH INDIGNATION IS EXPRESSED

by prominent merchants concerning the slowness of canal-boat Captains in delivering cargoes. Merchants allege, however, that they have no method of redress, and are at the mercy of carriers. The total amount of

GRAIN ON THE CANAL

on Wednesday was:

Wheat	1,531,489
Corn	1,068,919
Oats	477,200
Barley	341,441
Rye	89,257
Peas	3,504
Total	3,576,642

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 26.—The tug Wren has got through the Beauharnais Canal, liberating a number of propellers and barges. It is thought that the canal will be reopened to allow the fleet of western-bound boats to reach their destinations. Yesterday and last night's trains were considerably delayed by a heavy snow-storm, the heaviest, so early in the season, for many years.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Hudson is filled with floating ice, and at Stuyvesant is frozen over. The steamer Thomas Powell passed there, going north, this morning. The weather is quite cold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Superintendent of the Produce Exchange received a telegram to-day from the Canal Collector at Utica stating that canal navigation had closed at that place, and that 500 canal-boats are frozen up in that vicinity.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 26.—The ice in the Welland Canal is pretty thick. The tug Jeanie Griffin was out through by it this morning, and sank. Vessels are still passing, and some twenty are on Lake Ontario, bound through.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Nov. 26.—The wife of Dr. Ambler, of New Albin, Iowa, committed suicide this morning by taking poison. Cause unknown.

GALESBURG'S ART EXPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 26.—The fine art exposition has been crowded throughout the day. The entries are now all in, and make a very fine showing. The interest taken in this, Galesburg's first attempt at expositions, has induced the managers to postpone the day of closing until the 29th inst. The departments are all full, and many of the works of art are of great merit. Preparations are being made to make the concerts for the remainder of the week something that shall be worthy of the occasion.

CRIME.

An Infernal Machine Sent to Comptroller Green, of New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—There was received at the Comptroller's office to-day, by the city mail delivery, a small wooden box, about 8 inches long and 4 inches wide, which was neatly wrapped in paper, and addressed, "Hon. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller, personal." The address was not written, but was made up from slips which had been cut from some document. One of the deorkeepers opened the box, and found it contained another box, with a sliding lid. Suspecting evil of some kind, instead of drawing the lid he inserted a knife inside the box, intending to open it in that way. On withdrawing his knife-blade, several grains of powder fell out into his hand. He at once threw the box into a pail of water, and, after it had remained long enough to allow the thorough saturation of its contents, he removed and cut it open. It contained about half a pound of loose gunpowder, and eighteen metallic cartridges of the kind used in the largest size of Smith & Wesson revolvers. A piece of emory paper was fastened to the under side of the sliding bed, and on it rested the heads of several lucifer matches. The contrivance was such that, should the lid be moved even half an inch, an explosion would be inevitable, and it would seem impossible for the person who opened it, or others standing near, to escape severe injury, if their fate was not instant death. No clue to the sender of this infernal machine has yet been obtained. The matter has been placed in the hands of Superintendent Matzell, by whom it will be investigated.

The Oughton Murder Trial at Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 26.—The Oughton murder case still attracts the attention of the public, and was continued on trial to-day. At 4 o'clock the evidence was in on both sides, and Mr. Mayo, the State's Attorney, opened the argument for the people. He held that the charges against his assistant prosecutor, William W. O'Brien, had not been sustained, not a particle of evidence having been offered to sustain them, and he gave the attorneys for the defence an opportunity to retract them. Mr. Bull, for the defence, replied that he contended that there was a conspiracy. Mr. Mayo added: "And do you claim that Mr. O'Brien is guilty?" Mr. Bull answered, "You can draw your own conclusions." The County-Attorney addressed the jury this evening.

The Stevenson Wife-Murder Case at Oshkosh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 26.—The trial of Charles A. Stevenson, who murdered his wife, and afterwards attempted to kill himself, in this city, Sept. 3, 1872, will commence in the Circuit Court in a day or two. Stevenson deliberately shot his wife through the left breast, and then fired two shots from a revolver into his head, and afterward cut his throat almost from ear to ear with a razor, but managed to get well, and will put in a plea of temporary insanity.

Burglaries in the Vicinity of Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 26.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the dry goods store of Harry Scott, at Wilton, was robbed of $300 worth of goods. A night or two since a store in New Boston was robbed of $500 worth of furs, tobacco, and dry goods.

On a train in this city, yesterday, a lady named Mrs. Scott was robbed of $500 in money and papers. There are gangs of thieves in this region now.

Acquitted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 26.—The trial of Keel before 'Squire Ryan, for arson, was concluded this afternoon by his acquittal.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—John T. Irving, the self-accused murderer of Mr. Nathan, pleaded "not guilty" to-day to the indictment charging him with a burglary at a pawnshop in the Bowery, and stealing $200,000 worth of property.

A member of the firm of Tiffany & Co. reports that they have been robbed by a salesman of a large quantity of valuable diamonds. Up till noon the police had made little progress in the case.

The Havana Bank robbers have been sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Murder in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 26.—On Monday, at Fulton, a man named Puckett and two brothers named Cassidy got into a dispute over a game of cards, when Puckett shot both the Cassidys, mortally wounding one, from the effects of which he soon died, and seriously wounding the other. Puckett was arrested and started overland for the county-seat at Washington. A short distance from Fulton he was shot from the brush, fell to the ground, and was left for dead. The officer went after assistance, and, on returning, found Puckett gone. He was soon found, however, trying to make his escape. Though badly hurt, he was taken back to Fulton, and yesterday put on a train for Hope Station, thence to be conveyed to Washington. A party of Irishmen endeavored to stop the train and take possession of the prisoner for the purpose of lynching him, but were deterred by the officers. It is reported that Prickett died last night.

Probable Murder Near Cincinnati—A German Gardener Shot by an Unknown Man.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—Joseph Harmes, an unoffending and respectable German gardener, was shot and mortally wounded at his own house, seven miles west of the city, near Warsaw, at 7 o'clock this evening, by a man representing himself to be Fred Kleaver, of this city. Kleaver is baggage-master on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and was in the city at that hour. This leaves the identity of the murderer a mystery. The motive is thought to have been to rob Harmes. When the shot was fired Mrs. Harmes ran and gave an alarm, and the murderer ran away, but came back and shot Harmes again. Both balls entered the left temple, but, being from a small pistol, did not penetrate deeply. The neighbors are intensely excited. Two well-dressed strangers had been seen walking along the road in the afternoon, but were unknown to the citizens. Harmes had lent about $700 cash about five months ago, and it was thought he had got it back, and was keeping it in his house. Harmes' wounds are considered mortal. No suspicion rests on Kleaver here, as it is thought he will clearly prove an alibi.

Justifiable Homicide.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—J. P. Dunn and a young man named Clark called at the house of a man named Mercer, about seven miles from Lexington, Mo., on Monday evening, and commenced insulting the ladies of the house. Mercer and his son-in-law remonstrated, and were assaulted and badly beaten. In the melee Mercer and his son-in-law obtained possession of a shot-gun and a musket, and fired upon their assailants. Clark was killed almost instantly, and Dunn died during the night. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Cleveland Criminal Matters.

CLEVELAND, O. Nov. 26.—James Bownes, who was indicted for the murder of Suzan B. Greiner, on Euclid avenue, some time ago, was to-day discharged from custody, the Prosecuting Attorney not having sufficient evidence against him to justify his being brought to trial.

Thomas Gannan, of Eight-Mile Lock, master of the canalboat Metcalf, was found this morning lying dead on the deck of the canalboat Palm. Appearances indicate that death was caused by blows on the head. Capt. Slair, of the boat Palm, and Alonzo Ellis, suspected as the murderers, have been arrested. It is stated that Gannon was drunk on Tuesday night, and had trouble with Ellis.

FIRES.

At Cascade, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 26.—A large flouring-mill at Cascade, this county, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was part of the property of the Cascade Manufacturing Company, of this city. The mill cost $8,400; insured for $4,000. About 600 bushels of wheat and corn also burned, belonging to farmers of that neighborhood. Fire accidental.

At Somerset, Ohio.

NEWARK, O., Nov. 26.—A fire at Somerset this morning about 2 o'clock destroyed Skinner & Bro.'s drug store, M. Bowman's grocery, and J. H. Graves' boot and shoe store. Loss, $20,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

RAFFERTY.

Conclusion of His Third Trial for the Murder of Officer O'Meara.

Eloquent Appeals to the Jury by Messrs. Small and Reed.

The Jury Still Out at a Late Hour in the Night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 26.—The trial of Christopher Rafferty, for the murder of Police-Officer O'Meara, was resumed in the Court-House this morning, before His Honor, Judge Murphy. A large audience was present at the opening of Court, and remained in attendance during the day, listening, with bated breath, to the ingenious arguments and thrilling appeals for mercy to which Mr. Small gave utterance, in behalf of his unfortunate client, and the impassioned eloquence with which the fiery State's Attorney demanded a life for a life. The testimony being all in, the speeches of counsel were in order directly after the Sheriff had notified the assembled citizens of Lake County that the Circuit Court of that county was in session.

MR. SMALL

began for the defense, and consumed nearly three hours in an elaborate forensic effort which advanced some bold theories, and combined argument with appeal in a skilful manner. Great stress was laid on the decision of the Supreme Court remanding the case for a new trial because testimony had been excluded which tended to show that the warrant which the officers held for Rafferty was an illegal instrument. Mr. Small made a strong point of the ruling of the higher court, where it was held that if it could be proven that O'Meara attempted to make an arrest under authority of the illegal warrant his killing was only manslaughter in the eyes of the law. This was a plea which he had not been permitted to advance in previous trials, and he made every use of it to impress the jury favorably. He commented at considerable length on the previous good character of Rafferty, as shown by the testimony of persons who had grown up with him and worked by his side in the brickyards and packing-houses of Bridgeport, and urged that his wild and crazy condition on the night of the murder, which was superinduced by liquor, be given due weight in the deliberations of the jury. Alluding to the near approach of Thanksgiving Day, he said that this was a season of merry and social festivity, and one when no hand wronged their fellows, and closed by venturing the hope that his client would find Thanksgiving Day to be really what its name implied.

At the conclusion of the speech,

THE IMPULSIVE REED

bounded from his chair like an India-rubber man, and rattled off what he had to say in his most dramatic and effective style. He spoke nearly an hour, and was brilliant from beginning to end. The mysterious hints thrown out by the counsel for the defense, that perhaps it was a bullet from the revolver of Police Officer Scanlon that killed O'Meara, were severely commented on. Rafferty's own statement after his arrest convicted him of the crime. The jury were then told that an attempt had been made to prove the good character of the prisoner by the testimony of a number of Bridgeport ruffians. The people, on the other hand, had brought up a number of respectable police officers who had known him for years. It was their business to keep watch on the desperate characters of the city, and they were better able to tell what kind of a man Rafferty was. They had found him around low saloons in company with desperadoes, and had been compelled to arrest him several times for outrageous conduct. The speaker next paid attention to the region of the city where Rafferty had lived, and horrified his wondering auditors with the statement that it was the very vestibule of hell,—a place where the cry of murder was often heard at midnight, and where the crack of the revolver and gleam of the knife were heard and seen with dreadful frequency. There was no one to protect the people of Chicago but the policeman, and his life was constantly sought by just such scoundrels as Rafferty, who esteem it an honor to murder an officer. Mr. Reed argued that the testimony for the people clearly showed that O'Meara had not attempted to assist Scanlon in the arrest of Rafferty, and that therefore the point raised by Mr. Small, with the assistance of the Supreme Court, was poorly taken. The jury were told not to place too much faith in the story of Rafferty's drunkenness, as it was no excuse for the crime, and had been greatly exaggerated. Mr. Reed wound up by saying that he demanded only justice for those whom he represented.

JUDGE MURPHY

then read voluminous instructions to the jury, and at a quarter to 1 they retired. Rafferty, who sat unmoved all through the speeches, and who seemed least affected when the State's Attorney was most severe, was taken back to his cell, and the Court adjourned for dinner until 3 o'clock.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

Upon reassembling, Judge Murphy proceeded to transact other business of the term, it being apparent that the Rafferty jury had no intention of coming to an amicable agreement for some time. The crowd waited all the afternoon, but no one appeared. The Court took a recess for supper, and all but a few gamins went to their homes. At 6 o'clock the court-room was almost deserted, and the jury was still out, with no prospect of coming in.

PACKING AT DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 26.—The pork-packing season is under headway here now. Over 30,000 hogs are raised in this county each year. So far about 5,000 hogs have been packed, and the number slaughtered daily reaches 600 hogs. Prices range from $3.50 to $4.00.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....Nov. 26.

Schr Metropolis,

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

The local money market remains stringent, but it is a healthy stringency resulting from the great activity of business, particularly in the pork-packing trade. The movements of currency are very active. Large amounts are going to the country in payment for hogs, though at the same time there are liberal receipts from other Western cities.

New York exchange is becoming more plenty, and though it is nominally 50c per $1,000 premium yet between banks, the prospect is that it will soon be down to par.

The concentration of the hog trade and pork-packing business of the United States at Chicago is a feature which now causes general comment. For the last two weeks the volume of business in this city has been nearly double what it was in the corresponding time of last year. For instance, the receipts of hogs in Chicago for the last three days have been 130,000 head, against 76,000 head in the corresponding three days of last year. This increase of receipts here is not so much the result of a larger hog crop as it is the change in the business which has diminished the receipts of hogs at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other places, and concentrated the business in one great central market in Chicago. It is a noteworthy fact that there were in this market to-day, for the first time, two large buyers from Cincinnati, one or two from Detroit and Milwaukee, besides the usual buyers from New York and Philadelphia.

Notwithstanding the more warlike aspect of the complications with Spain, to-day, and the steady increase of the outstanding legal-tenders from day to day, the price of gold was depressed, owing to the continued influx of specie from Europe.

PROSPECTS OF INFLATION

Already have $9,000,000 of the so-called $44,000,000 reserve of greenbacks been paid out, and owing to the falling off in the revenue and to the rapidity with which money is being expended to put the army on a war footing, it is not impossible that the whole $44,000,000 will be paid out by the end of January. The appropriations made by the last Congress for the maintenance of the navy were expected then to last until July, 1874, but at the rate the money is being expended now, these appropriations will be nearly exhausted by the close of this year, and it is probable that as soon as Congress meets it will be called on to make further extra appropriations. But even when such appropriations have been authorized, the legitimate balances in the Treasury from receipts of revenue will be insufficient to meet the expense without drawing upon the "$44,000,000 reserve." The decrease in revenue, both interest and from customs, has been so great that one of the first things Congress will find it necessary to do will be to restore the duty on tea and coffee. This is being discussed now, informally, by such Congressmen as may be present in Washington, and it is believed that the necessity for the restoration of these taxes will be made the pretext for a combined movement on the part of the pig-iron men and the Eastern manufacturing interests for a large increase in the tariff duties on many articles. It seems probable that inflation of the currency to the extent, at least, of the whole "$44,000,000 reserve" will be the result of the combined circumstances of the diminished revenue, and the increased expense of repairing and increasing the navy to a war basis. If the restoration of the duty on tea or coffee could be got through Congress, without the fight that will doubtless be made to increase other duties at the same time, the customs revenue might be so increased as to avoid any but a temporary inflation of greenbacks, but the tea and coffee tax will only be the tariff-for-revenue men, against the tariff-for-protection men, and the contest is likely to be so long-winded that the alternative of inflating the currency to meet expenses, will probably be resorted to before the revenue is increased, either from the increase of taxation or the general revival of business.

THE PROPOSED BANK REFORMS.

We have never had much faith in the adoption of the proposed bank reforms in New York, and expressed our doubts to that effect when the Clearing-House Committee made its first report. Theoretically, the suppression of many of the present practices of banking would be commendable; the payment of interest on deposits, and the certification of checks drawn against no funds, are undoubtedly carried to an extent that amounts to abuse. But to some extent they are also legitimate practices, and it will, we think, be found impossible to suppress them. But if these practices are carried too far, so also is the tendency to regulate banking by law and by associative action, as in the proposed New York Clearing House regulations,—carried to excess. There is too much legal regulation of the details of business already. The National Banking system, like the National Revenue, is being hedged about with such a labyrinth of regulations that the infraction of some of them by even, from time to time is unavoidable. The frequency of these infractions soon leads to a lack of respect for the law in general. The payment of interest on deposits will have to be regulated by the experience and caution of bankers themselves. As regards the proposed Clearing-House regulations in New York, we have seen private letters received by bankers here, from prominent bankers in New York, saying that they will not surrender the management of their banks to any committee of any association. They hold that their own Directors and officers are competent to decide what is judicious about payment of interest on deposits, or any other feature of the business of their banks which is not already regulated by National or State laws. Another objection made to the proposed Clearing-House regulations is that in their adoption and enforcement every bank, big or little, has *one vote*. A bank with $200,000 capital would have just as much power in the proposed Clearing-House regulations in the practices of business, as one with a capital of $10,000,000. It was not to be expected that the larger banks would consent to any such disproportion of legislative power to bank-capital, nor is it probable that the smaller banks would submit to be ruled entirely by the larger banks. It is probable, therefore, that the proposed bank reforms will never be adopted.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114¾	115
U. S. 5-20s of '62	108¾	108¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	109¾	110
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	110	110¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	113¾	113¾@114
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	114¾	115
10-40s	107¾	114¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	107¾	108
U. S. currency 6s	108¾	109¾
Gold (coin weight)	108¾	110¾@110¾
Gold coupons	110¾	110¾
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	108¾	109¾
Gold exchange		par.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109¾
LATEST.		107¾@108¾

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Sterling exchange, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '62	115	Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '64	110	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '65	110¾	New 5s	108¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¾	10-40s	108
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	85	Virginias, new	55
Tennessee, old	72¾	North Carolinas, old	39
Tennessee, new	72	North Carolinas, new	34
Virginias, old	55		
STOCKS.			
Canton	30	St. Paul pfd	83¾
Western Union	60¾	Wabash pfd	58¾
Quicksilver	33¾	Wabash pfd	71¾
Adams Express	67	Ft. Wayne	97
Wells Fargo	83¾	Terre Haute	85¾
American Express	53¾	Terre Haute pfd	21
United States Ex	50	Chicago & Alton	97¾
Pacific Mail	50¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
New York Central	91¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Erie	21¾	C. C. & I. C.	60¾
Erie pfd	68¾	C. R. & Q.	90¾
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	91¾
Harlem pfd	131¾	Illinois Central	97
Michigan Central	78	Illinois Central	23¾
Hudson River	103	Central Pacific bonds	79
Reading	93¾	Central Pacific bonds	81¾
North Western	78¾	Del., Lack. & West	93
North western pfd	87¾	N. H. & Erie	13¾
Rock Island (ex. div.)	98¾		
R. I. & Central	93		
St. Paul	35¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Nov. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Washington st, e of and near Paulina st, n f, 19 95-100x125 ft, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $12,250.

Noble st, 200 ft s of Division st, e f, 25x124 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

Lot on st 228¾ ft s of Francisco st and 215 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 25x128¾ ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $600.

Lot 25x128¾ ft, adjoining the above, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $600.

Lot 25x128¾ ft adjoining the above, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $600.

Vincennes av, 155¾ ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 51x148 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $6,375.

Grant place, 140 ft e of Larrabee st, s f, 48x134 ft, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $9,000.

Part of Lot 122, in Butler Sold's Addition, dated June 23; consideration, $1,100.

Thirty-first st, n s e cor of Emerald av, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $2,100.

Kedzie av, s e cor of Jackson st, 5 acres, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $25,000. Couch, Wood, and Stevens to Bradford L. Bowen, of Boston.

Lots K and L in Block 34, Kinzie's Addition, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 16, of n e ¼ Block 5, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $700.

Lot 27, in Block 1, Pickett's Addition, dated April 21; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 24, in Block 1 of n ¼ Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $900.

Same as above, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $900.

Lot 6, in Morgan's Lots 1 and 2, in Block 41, of w ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 11, Pierce's Addition to Hoistein, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 1 of Haywood's part s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 20, in Block 3, of Goodspeed's part n e ¼, Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $900.

Lot 8, in Block 3, of same, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $500.

Lot 7, in same block, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Fullerton av, n f, Lots 5 and 6, of Lot 1 of 8 acres s of w ¼ of 32 acres in n e ¼, Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $3,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, bris	9,251	6,154	6,489	4,645
Wheat, bu	89,660	57,780	82,420	89,474
Corn, bu	36,945	42,433	16,840	8,957
Oats, bu	22,202	30,300	16,750	9,954
Rye, bu	2,485	3,190		1,781
Barley, bu	8,320	29,540	17,457	7,573
Grass seed, lbs	26,200	104,860	96,200	21,270
Flax seed, lbs	6,000	197,040		
Broom-corn, lbs	19,988	78,420		17
Cured meats, lbs	129,500	191,560	2045,035	955,082
Beef, brls				350
Pork, brls	195	160	1,037	6,585
Lard, lbs	195,410	28,630	687,400	81,750
Butter, lbs	16,465	7,740	54,890	61,750
Eggs, doz	50,490	80,200	43,150	20,000
Dressed hogs, No	294	228	129	
Live hogs, No	45,673	35,306	3,767	4,472
Cattle, No	2,623	4,559	1,090	
Sheep, No	243	835	350	353
Hides, lbs	91,000	153,388	20,840	214,409
Highwines, brls	145	194	350	343
Wool, lbs	39,651	177,968	21,139	255,726
Potatoes, bu	40,995	1,730	840	26
Lumber, m feet	1,787	4,759	1,240	1,516
Shingles, m	480	1,220	782	1,497
Lath, m	15	508	92	51
Salt, brls	4,568	11,919	3,442	3,127

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,625 bu wheat; 10,210 bu corn; 3,287 bu oats; 766 bu rye; 4,603 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 122 cars wheat, 56 cars corn, 10 cars oats, 3 cars rye, 24 cars barley. Total, 215 cars, or 80,000 bu.

One of the most singular facts in the hog market is that Cincinnati was buying hogs here today to ship to that city for packing. They can make money by the operation even after paying 60c per 100 lbs for transportation. St. Louis, Louisville, and Milwaukee are next in order; we can probably satisfy them all.

The Board of Trade of this city will observe Thanksgiving Day, according to custom, by closing the Exchange room. The act of adjournment now means no trading in grain, so far as any enforcement by the Board of Trade of any contract is concerned.

The news comes at last, in definite shape, that the Erie Canal has closed for the winter, with about 3,500,000 bu of grain locked up. This is the earliest closing on record.

The Chief Inspector of Grain has to-day issued two very good things to his subordinates —a Thanksgiving turkey to each, and an order to all. The order is to the effect that in future they must inspect grain after it has left the elevator, for or for vessel, in addition to the inspection at the shipping-bin, as heretofore. This will tend to prevent the mistakes which now sometimes occur in transit through the shipping-bin, and enable buyers of grain to depend upon receiving what they pay for. We have at present a very good order trade for corn, grain, and every possible safeguard should be thrown around it.

Some of our Board of Trade men ask if it would be possible to require that all receipts for grain shipped, or for which other receipts are issued, shall be held by the Registrar after cancellation. It is probable that this would be found to be a very good regulation, if it be possible to carry it into practice. The great difficulty is that the warehousemen insist on their right to the custody of their own canceled paper, and claim that their right thereto is just as valid as that of a banker to retain his checks after they have been honored.

The question might also be raised whether it would be safe to the warehousemen to intrust this paper in the hands of any one man who would have the power to withhold the cancellation stamp. The objection arising on this point is not a very strong one, as the warehousemen could easily mutilate the paper so that it could not be put afloat on the market.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were active today, and very strong,—indeed, buoyant. A general rise in prices occurred, which was more extensive than has been witnessed for a long time past. The causes were many and various. The more warlike tone of the news read in this morning's papers, the notification that the Erie Canal has closed, thereby producing a partial corner in New York, and a consequent rise in prices, and greater strength in the tone of Liverpool advices, all tended to an upward movement. Superadded to these were the local causes, small receipts, and light stocks of grain, which threw the short interest into a fever, when the opportunity to take advantage of the situation to right and left for margins. The shorts bought, under the latter circumstance, because they could not help it, and thus induced a brisk speculative demand from many who thought it was time to invest. Even the provision men shared in the excitement, though they have kept enough to keep them cool, if anything can prevent feverishness. The markets were "gamey" all round, with one or two minor exceptions.

There were no new developments in connection with the market for domestic dry goods. The interiors of cornfields, if they could be presented a fairly animated scene, and, incredible as the statement may appear, there is no doubt that the daily distribution is in excess of former years at a corresponding period. Some lines are now selling as low as before the war, and prices generally are relatively really cheap. The demand for groceries, both staple and fancy, was of a liberal character, and former quotations were uniformly well sustained. Sugars, spices, and rice were reported active, while the movement in most other lines was quite up to general expectation. Coffee continues exceedingly dull, buyers manifesting no inclination to order in advance of immediate requirements, but prices, nevertheless, are decidedly firm, and at the moment have rather an upward tendency. In the butter and cheese markets only a moderate amount of trading was done, and values underwent no quotable change. Canned goods were firmly held, notwithstanding the absence of any considerable demand, the fact that stocks are unusually light imparting a confident feeling to holders. The coal and wood trades were reported quiet at the late reduction in prices. Fig-iron, paints, leather, and paper stock were unqualifiedly dull, and nominally unchanged in values. Oils ruled quiet, carbon and lard being the only descriptions in which there was any appearance of activity. The latter was firm and 1c higher,—now quoted at 9¾@10c for No. 1.

No change was perceptible in the lumber trade. Business at the yards was rather quiet, and there was little inquiry for cargoes afloat. The demand for meting, finers' stock, and nails continues moderate, and the markets are comparatively steady. Iron was dull and easy. The demand for packers' descriptions of scoopage continues active, and the market for both tierces and pork barrels is firm, especially for the latter, which are mostly wanted. The markets for wool, broom-corn, and hops are in about the same condition as for the past few weeks. A few small orders for the two last named staples are received each day, and placed generally at the given quotations, while wool is inactive and nominal. Seeds were again reported quiet, excepting timothy, which was rather more active, prices for each kind ruling about the same as on yesterday. The supply of poultry is still excessive, and only choice fresh stock was wanted, the inquiry being chiefly for turkeys. Prices were easy. Game rules steady and salable.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the decline noted yesterday. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 89¾c per gallon, and the market closed steady at that figure. New York was quoted at 92c, which is away below us, and would indicate about 87c here but for the fact of a very light supply. There is so little offering that holders are able to dictate prices to buyers.

Lake freights were inactive; probably closed for the season.

Dressed hogs were quiet and nominally easier, in sympathy with live. Holders asked $4.50 per 100 lbs, and shippers generally refused to pay over $4.25. No sales were reported.

Provisions were excited and higher, in sympathy with grain. The receipts of hogs yesterday were nearly 46,000 head, the largest number ever received in one day in the history of our city, and the arrivals of this morning were also large, causing a slight weakening in the price of the raw material. This made no difference in the demand, though packers were freer sellers, and Liverpool advices quoted meats easier, while lard cannot be laid down there at much less than a loss of 2s per 112 lbs. There was, however, a fair demand for meats, but the market was principally speculative, the bulk of the cash purchases of pork and lard being either to fill shorts or to carry against February options, which offered a good margin of profit for the use of the capital. Mess pork advanced 12½@25c per brl, lard 10@20c per 100 lbs, and meats ½c per lb; but the strength departed in the latter part of the session, product generally receding to the inside quotations of the day. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller November, $12.30@12.40; do seller December, $12.80@ 12.90; seller February, $13.35@13.40; prime mess pork, $11.50@11.75; extra prime do, @9.50 @9.75. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.35@ 7.40; do, seller December, $7.37½; do, seller January, $7.50@7.55; do, seller February, $7.75 hams, 8@8½c. Green shoulders at 4c; rough sides, 5¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6c; meats 10 and 15 days in salt, 4¾ @6¾c for shoulders, 6¾c for short ribs and long clear, and 6¾c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4¾c; do Cumberlands, 6¾@6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾c; do short clear, 6¾c; do long cut hams, 7¾@8c. Meats, seller January, about ¾@¾c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $18.00@19.00. City tallow, 6¾@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5¼c. Sales were reported of 4,250 brls mess pork (new) at $12.50; 1,000 brls do at $12.45; 65 brls do at $12.37½; 300 brls do seller December at $12.-63¾; 500 brls do at $12.60; 250 brls do at $12.-50; 1,250 brls do at $12.37½; 100 brls do seller January at $13.00; 1,000 brls do seller February at $12.50; 1,250 brls do at $12.40; 500 brls do at $12.37½; 1,000 brls do at $12.25; 2,000 brls (last evening) at $13.20; 250 brls prime mess at $11.50; 130 brls do at $11.25; 450 tcs lard at 7½c; 500 tcs do at 7.42½; 250 tcs do seller December at 7¾c; 500 tcs do at 7¾c; 500 tcs do at $7.35; 500 tcs do seller January at 7½c; 250 tcs do seller February at 8c; 2,000 tcs do at 7½c; 750 tcs do at 7⅝c; 120,000 lbs and 2,000 tcs green shoulders at 4c; 90,000 lbs part salted (part seller December) at 4¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 4¾c; 100,000 lbs do seller January at 4¾c; 10,000 lbs do green rough sides at 5¼c; 20,000 lbs do green rough at 5¼c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 250 boxes do at Des Moines, at 6¾c; 20,000 lbs do (Peoria) 6¾c; 40 boxes long clear at 6¾c; 750 boxes long clear and short clear at 6¾c; 50 brls pig's tongues at $10.00; 40,000 lbs green hams, (15-lbs) at 7¾c; 20,000 lbs do at 7¾c; 250 brls city tallow at 6¾c.

Flour was again in active demand for export, and about 12½c per brl higher than the general run of spring extras, holders being able to command that advance in consequence of the strength in grain, while winters exhibited a change in prices. The demand was chiefly for round lots, few of which were on sale, and this fact made the aggregate of transactions somewhat less than yesterday. Bran was a shade easier. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 500 brls spring extras at $6.60; 100 brls do at $5.75, 285 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.40; 100 brls do on private terms; 125 brls buckwheat at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.75. Total, 4,175 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.50 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	
Choice do	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Red winters	5.87½@ 9.12
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.62½@ 6.50
Medium to good do	6.00 @ 6.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75 @ 5.75
Patent do	6.00 @ 7.25
Fair to choice spring, superfine	8.00 @11.00
Common do	31.2½@ 4.00
Rye flour	2.50 @ 3.00
Buckwheat do	4.25 @ 4.50
Bran	12.25 @12.75

Wheat was active and strong, advancing 1¼c from the highest price touched last evening; and averaging 2¼c higher than yesterday, with especial strength in the December option, which was in as much request as the nothing sirup for which the "children cry." The advance of the actual closing of the Erie Canal caused a lightness in the New York market, which, with greater firmness in Liverpool, caused an advance of 5c per bu. This reacted on Chicago, especially as our receipts were again light, and caused an extensive calling of margins, by which many of the shorts could only respond by filling in. There was a good shipping demand, which absorbed all the current offerings, mostly for New York account, as the operation of shipping pay well at present prices. In addition to this, a prominent operator who was "very short" and filled in yesterday turned on the long side to-day, and bought all the options he could, in competition with those who wanted to fill their contracts, while there was also a good investment demand from other parties. This kept the market pretty steadier than might have been expected, with so much excitement, as it enabled several of the longs to compensate themselves in some measure for their recent severe losses. Seller December opened at $1.05¾, declined to $1.04¾, rose to $1.05¾, receded to $1.05, advanced to $1.05¾, and closed at $1.05¾. Seller January sold at $1.06@1.08¾, closing at $1.07¾. Seller February sold at $1.10. No. 2 spring sold at $1.07@1.07¼, closing at $1.07, with a preference of ¼c per bu for Northwestern receipts. No. 1 spring was steady at $1.11, and would have commanded a little more for receipts issued from Northwestern Elevators. No. 3 spring closed at $1.02¾, and rejected do at 99¾c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No 1 spring at $1.11; 400 bu do at $1.10; 1,000 bu No 2 spring at $1.11; 2,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.07¾; 12,980 bu do at $1.07¾; 4,000 do at $1.07¼; 45,400 bu do at $1.07; 3,200 bu No 2 Northwestern at $1.07¾; 400bu do at $1.01¾; 10,600 bu do at $1.07¾; 3,600 bu No 3 spring at $1.02¾; 8,400 bu do at $1.03¾; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 97c; 400 bu do at 96¾c; 1,200 bu do at 96c.

Corn was more active and quite strong, averaging 2c per bu higher, under the operation of the same causes as those at work on wheat. Our receipts and stocks are small, and the East has drawn less than her usual supply this year, which promises to give an extra good shipping movement by rail this winter, especially as nearly one and a half million bu are locked up by the premature freezing of the Erie Canal, all of which was expected to have gone forward. Country holders are now beginning to realize the fact that the last crop was a short one, and that corn is worth money. Hence they are holding off, and some of them are already selling to their neighbors at higher prices than they could realize for it in this market, without reckoning the charges. Of course there is plenty of corn in the country yet, as a great deal remained over from the old crop, but there is no pressure anywhere, and a positive scarcity in some sections which usually have a large surplus. It is probable that the higher prices now reached will bring forward a better supply, but it should be remembered that corn is now only 13½c above the price at which it sold just before this panic. Seller December opened at 43¾c, advanced to 44c, receded to 43¾c, rose to 44¾, and closed easier at 44¼c. Seller January sold at 45¾@45c, closing at 44¼c. Seller May sold at 51c. Regular, No. 2 corn sold at 43¾@43¼c, closing at 43¾c. Winter receipts sold at 43¾@44c. High mixed closed quiet at 44c, and rejected at about 42c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 high mixed at 44c; 2,000 bu do at 43⅝c; 5,200 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 43¾c; 26,200 bu do at 43¾c; 10,000 bu do at 43¾c; 4,000 bu rejected at 43c; 5,000 bu do at 43¼c; 2,000 bu do at 43½c; 5,600 bu do at 43¾c; 4,000 bu do at 43¼c; 800 bu do at 41c; 4,000 bu ear delivered at Stock-Yards at 40c. Total, 74,000 bu.

Oats were 1@1¼c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn, but very quiet, though in good demand, the reason being that few holders were willing to sell at the advance. The demand was chiefly for options. Seller December opened at 33c, and closed firm at 33¾c. Seller January sold at 33¾@34¼c, closing at the outside. The only sales of No. 2 were of fresh receipts (car lots) at 33½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu No. 2 at 33½c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 34c; 1,200 bu rejected at 31¾c. Total, 7,800 bu.

Rye was very quiet, and 1c higher, in sympathy with other grain, there being almost nothing offering. Sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 at 67c.

Barley was less active, but averaged 2c per bu higher on No. 2, and 1c on No. 3. The advance was gained early, on the strength of the general situation, but there were not buyers enough to sustain the market, though there was some demand for shipment to the East. No. 2 opened at $1.34, and declined to $1.32 at the close. No. 3 was steady at 95c cash or seller December. Sales were reported at $1.35 for No. 2, the same option. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at $1.34; 5,000 bu do at $1.32½; 2,000 bu do at $1.33; 1,600 bu do at $1.32; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 95c; 3,600 bu rejected at 81c; 1,600 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c; 900 bu by sample (Utah) at $1.70; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu at $1.16; 400 bu do at $1.07; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 86c, delivered. Total, 26,100 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Reerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

NOV. 26—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast steady demand, fair. Cargoes on passage of wheat a shade dearer and corn firm. Arrivals of both wheat and corn small. Fair average quality spring wheat on passage or for prompt shipment 57s. Short ribs 44s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Cumberlands 39s. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat for the past week 50,000 to 55,000 quarters. Imports into United Kingdom for the past week, four, 45,000 to 50,000 bris; wheat, 135,000 to 140,000 quarters; corn, below 50,000 quarters.

WOOL.

The Boston *Shipping List* says that reports indicate an active market, and the sales of domestic have been larger than any previous week for some months. Prices have evidently settled down to a point where manufacturers think it safe to operate, but many of them were disappointed because they were unable to find sound lots of XX fleeces at 45c ₱ lb. There were buyers enough in market the past week to make a clean sweep of all the fleece wool on hand on this basis, and desirable lots may now be quoted 2@3c ₱ lb advance on the lowest point. There is now no good lots of Wisconsin and Michigan to be had under 45@46c, and straight lots of XX fleeces have been sold at 50c, and now firm at that price usual time. The transactions in fleece wool alone comprises 638,000 lbs, principally at 44@45c for Michigan and Wisconsin, and 47@50c for Ohio and Pennsylvania.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

The report of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association makes the following summary in net tons of the ascertained and estimated production of iron and steel in the United States in 1872 and 1873:

	1872.	1873.
Iron and steel rails	941,992	859,000
Forges and bloomaries	98,000	98,000
Cast steel	50,000	60,000
Bessemer steel	52,000	56,000
Siemens-Martin steel	110,500	140,000
Pig iron	3,000	3,500
	2,830,070	2,995,434

The report estimates the mileage of new track for the year 1873 at only 3,000 miles, a decrease since last year of more than 50 per cent. The year 1871 witnessed the culmination of railroad construction in this country. The number of miles built in that year was 8,779. The reaction commenced in 1872, when 5,452 miles were built. The total railroad construction of 1874 is estimated at 3,000 miles, the same mileage as the estimate for 1873.

The total annual capacity of the eight Bessemer works now in operation is about 170,000 net tons of rails, to which add Edgar Thompson and new plant of Pennsylvania Steel Works, and the total capacity of the Bessemer works of the United States at the close of 1874 may be placed at 220,000 net tons of rails.

THE HOG CROP.

The *Illinois State Register* says: "The number of hogs of all ages in this State on May 1, 1873, as returned to the Assessors, was 3,560,083, and they were valued at $11,279,416, or an average of $3.17 per head. At the Farmers' and Northwestern Conventions held in this city on Oct. 22, a resolution was adopted recommending to the farmers of the Northwest the policy of holding their hogs out of market until the price reaches $5 per 100 gross, but that this resolution wholly failed of effect is shown by the fact that the receipts at Chicago and St. Louis are larger for the early months of the season than ever before, and by the further fact that the ruling rates at those two commanding points are very much below that fixed by the resolution. The truth is practically that the farmer must market his hogs as soon as they are in condition. He is driven to it by his necessity and by the fact that he is under a heavy expense for feed. On the other hand the packers can combine and fix a price, and if the farmers refuse to accede thereto, they may refuse to open their slaughter-houses.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, closing about the same as on 'Change, No. 2 seller December at $1.05¾@1.06, closing at $1.05¾; and at $1.07¾@1.08 seller January, closing at $1.07¾; for cash 107 was bid. Corn was in moderate request, and firm at 43¾c seller December, and 44¼c seller January. We note sale of 100 tcs lard at 7¾c, seller February.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.75@1.84, for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Navy beans, $2.40@2.60; mediums, $2.25 @2.30; common, $1.80@2.00. Green peas, $1.40; yellow do, $1.20.

BUTTER—While there was no decided change in prices of this staple, there was undoubtedly a somewhat easier feeling among holders of common and medium grades, the demand for which was rather light. Choice held with firmness in moderate supply, and is still near our list: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good, 22@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 18@22c.

BAGGING—Was again reported quiet and unchanged. Orders are coming in very sparingly, as is usually the case at this season, but the moderate stocks on hand seem to sustain prices, which may be quoted steady, as follows: Stark A, 36½c; Lindlow A, 35c; Lewision A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlaps, 25c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c.

BROOM CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. We expect quotations: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; fair hurl, 5¾@6c; good to choice stalk brush, 5¾@6¾c; inferior to fair, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and little better than nominal, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50. Cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.60 ₱ brl; Portland cement, $4.00@ 5.00; marble dust, $2.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime in bbls, $1.15 ₱ bbl; white sand, ₱ brl, $1.50@2.00; brick, common, $35.00@50.00; building brick (common), $8.50; fire brick, $14.00@15.00; pressed brick, $20.00@25.00; do common, $14.00@18.00. Indiana pressed brick, $20.00@24.00; do common, $16.00@18.00; fire clay, ₱ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Sold to a fair aggregate at steady and uniform prices. We continue to quote: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—The market remains dull for anthracite, but is fairly active for soft coals, the low prices of which tend to stimulate the demand. Quotations are as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $15.50@16.00; Erie, $8.50; Cherry Run, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $8.50@9.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Indiana block, $7.00@7.50; Sunday Creek, $6.00; Kirkland Valley, $6.00; Wilmington, $6.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COKE AND CHARCOAL—Packers' goods were in good demand, and a further advance to be noted in port barrels. Tierces are in less request than barrels, but rather firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.55@ 1.70; flour barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard, $1.65@1.75; pork tierces, $2.35@2.50; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed; $25.00 @28.00; pork staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@35.00; flour staves, $5.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7¼@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $16.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $50.00@ 60.00 per m. Sales include 500 pork barrels at $1.65; 450 do at $1.60.

EGGS—Were in light request but steady, at 23@24c. Pickled lots bring 15@20c, the outside for those in shipping order.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request and steady. Good to prime live-geese feathers, 58c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 65@70c; 5 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 30@35c.

FISH—There was little or no change in the situation of affairs in this department. Trade continues exceptional dull, and prices are nominally subjected to any material fluctuations. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ¼-brl, $5.25@5.40; do, ½-brl, $5.00@5.25. No. 2 whitefish, ¼-brl, $4.50@4.75; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ¼-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 2 do, ¼-brl, $10.00 @10.50; No. 3 mackerel, ¼-brl, $8.50@9.00; No. 1 mess mackerel, ¼-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 family do, $6.25@ 6.50; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $5.00@5.25; Labrador herring, $7.50@8.00; Labrador herring, No. 1, 30c@33c; do No. 2, $4.00@4.25; scaled herring, 30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.50@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business in this department was active, and former prices were firmly maintained all round. We quote: Foreign—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12@13½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 18@ 19c; French prunes, old, 10@11c; Turkish prunes, new, 12½@13½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.90@3.10; raisins, Valencia, new, 10½@11c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 23@25c; lemon peel, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan apples, 1½@2c; Michigan, A, $1.40; Other Creek, 85c; burnt, 75c; Western apples, peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, quarters, 9@9½c; blackberries, 25@26c; raspberries, 36@37c; strawberries, 25@26c; Nova Scotia, $3.50@4.00; cranberries, $9.00; Jersey, $11.00@12.00; Cape Cods, $11.50@12.00; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—Trade continues to improve, and a firmer, healthier tone is gradually developing. Coffees are still somewhat neglected, but at the moment they are firm, the recent advance having fully sustained. In sugars, syrups, rice, and spices there is a good demand at $1.33; 1,600 bu do at $1.32; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 95c; 3,600 bu rejected at 81c; 1,600 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 79

THE COURTS.

The Acts of the State Board of Equalization Again Contested.

One-Fourth of the Entire Levy for 1873 Claimed to Be Void.

The Tax Appeal Cases.—Sharp Legal Practice.

Decision in the Evarts Shingle-Machine Case.

Close of the Testimony in the Celebrated Howell Case.

Adjournment of All the Courts Until Friday.

Another case was begun yesterday in the Circuit Court against the County Clerk, Joseph Polak, which involves the legality of the State Board of Equalization. The complainants are the Cornell Watch Company, the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company, the Globe Insurance Company, THE TRIBUNE Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, the Tecumtonis Insurance Company of Chicago, the Chicago Life Insurance Company, the *Staats Zeitung* Job Printing Company, the Babcock Manufacturing Company, the American Insurance Company, the Union Foundry Works, of Chicago, and those of South Chicago, the Chicago Flow Company, and the Chicago *Evening Mail* Company. The bill then sets out the organization of the companies, the property owned by them, the amount of capital stock, and the amount issued, and the equalized valuation by the County Board of the property aforesaid, which said valuation is alleged in all cases to have been fair and adequate. The stock issued, it is stated, was assessed in the hands of the holders. The State Board raised the valuation of personal property 68 per cent, and of real estate 107 per cent, and assessed the capital stock and franchise to a very great degree. The same arguments are urged against the State Board and its action, and generally the same allegations made, as in the first case of the Republic Life Insurance Company, and the facts are so familiar as not to need repetition. It is also alleged that the joint stock of some other corporations was not assessed like complainants', and hence a discrimination was made.

The principal new point made in the present bill is as follows, which we give in the language of the bill:

Your orators farther show unto your Honors that the Auditor of the said State of Illinois, in determining the rate of taxation upon the property of the State, for the year A. D. 1873, has proceeded upon the terms and provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, untitled an "Act to fund and provide for paying the railroad debts of municipal townships, cities, and towns," (see Public Lands of Illinois, 1869, pages 216 et. seq.) in force April 16, 1869, and upon the hypothesis that the said act of the Legislature was, and is, a constitutional law, and not repealed, whereas your orators show to your Honors that they are informed by counsel and believe that said act of the Legislature was, when passed, an unconstitutional and invalid act; and, further, that it was repealed and not in force at the time of the said action of the said State Board, and at the time the said Auditor certified, as aforesaid, the said rate of taxation for the State purposes; and that, therefore, the entire State tax, so certified for the year 1873, is invaid, because entirely unwarranted by law. Your orators further show to your Honors that the operation and effect of said act has been to practically withdraw from State taxation a large share of taxable property, in many of the counties of this State, other than said County of Cook, and to impose an unequal and unjust proportion of taxes for the purpose of carrying on the State Government, upon property situate in counties other than those where property is thereby exempted, including said County of Cook; and thus to render taxation upon the property of the State unequal and infringe an express provision of the Constitution of the State. Your orators further show to your Honors that the said rate of taxation for said State purposes so certified by said Auditor is three and six-tenths mills on the dollar, and that of the funds which said rate will raise, about $1,000,000, will, by operation of said act so in force, be appropriated to the payment of certain bonds of divers counties, townships, and other municipal corporations, and which bonds were issued in aid of divers railroad corporations, and in no manner for State purposes, which last-mentioned to be raised by said local and private purposes is one-fourth of the entire amount proposed to be raised by said Auditor under the pretense of being a State tax; and your orators therefore show that although there is no law authorizing the said Auditor to certify any rate of taxation for State purposes, yet that, if there was, and the balance of said rate was authorized and a legal State tax, he could only certify the rate of two and six-tenths mills on each dollar of valuation upon the assessments of 1873, for State purposes, and that *all* of said rate in excess of said two and seven-tenths (2 7-10) mills on the dollar is inequitable, unjust, and should be enjoined from collection, and your orators—willing to do equity—hereby propose to pay the amount of said State taxes upon the real and personal property of your orators respectively, and being all of said two and seven-tenths (2 7-10) mills on the dollar, being the said rate certified by the Auditor less the said taxes proposed to be raised for the purpose of paying said local and private bonds, and seek only to enjoin the excess above said rate of two and seven-tenths (2 7-10) mills upon the dollar upon the original assessment, as made by the assessor, and equalized by said County Board of Equalization.

Complainants also allege that their stockholders have forbidden them to pay the taxes, as they would be held liable therefor, and a multiplicity of suits will arise therefor. They therefore pray that the County Clerk may be enjoined from extending any taxes against them on any other basis than that of the County Board of Equalization. Messrs. Bennett, Kretzinger, and Johnson, and Judge Lawrence appear for the complainants.

SHINGLE-MACHINE PATENT.

Judge Blodgett yesterday delivered a decision in the case of Harry H. Evarts and C. S. Burt against David M. Ford. It seems that Evarts, prior to 1854, had been experimenting on making machines for sawing shingles. The old way heretofore used was not sufficiently valuable to make sawed shingles compete with shaved shingles. Evarts made three quite different machines, the last of which he patented in 1854. The Judge said the title was admitted to be in the complainants, and the questions to be considered were, whether the patent was void for want of novelty, or, failing that, was the defendant guilty of infringement?—was his machine embraced in that of the complainants. The claim of the patent is, first, planing the block into shingles in a rotary carriage, in such a way that the blocks will be automatically carried forward and operated upon. Second, a certain arrangement of levers, teeth, and inclined planes, so as to produce the said result. Third, the presenting the sides of the wood to be sawed to the saw instead of the end, which last comprised the leading characteristic of complainant's machine, as it rendered the shingles much smoother. After a series of experiments, Evarts made a machine involving side sawing, which he used for some time, but without obtaining a patent, and which is now commonly called "The Evarts Hand Machine." Subsequently he made another machine, which he considered perfect, and which was patented. The hand machine is made openly by the defendant, but he denies that Evarts so secured it by his patent as to have the exclusive right to it. The hand machine is, in fact, far the more valuable of the two, and most in use. The question then is whether the hand machine is covered by the patent. The first and second claims have reference to the rotary machines, and the claim which would cover the hand machine must therefore be continued in the third claim, as to presenting the sides of the fibre of the wood. But this idea of side cutting was not new, and his machine seems to have dwelled on some other elements for its success. In the patent the side cutting is produced by placing the blocks in the rotating carriage; where they are automatically gripped and carried forward to the saw. The mechanism which does this is the carriage. In the hand machine the side presentation is made by means of the reciprocating carriage in which the block is fastened and the carriage pushed against the saw. The two mechanisms are radically different and have nothing in common—except the result, which cannot be patented. And hence it must be held that the patent does not by a fair construction include the hand machine. It was with reluctance that the decision is so made, as it clearly appears that the invention is of great value, and has worked a revolution in the manufacture of shingles, and was invented by Evarts; but he can take no more by his patent than he has claimed, and what he has not secured by his patent he must be deemed to have dedicated to the public. The crumbs from his table must be considered common property, although more valuable than all the rest. The bill must therefore be dismissed for want of equity.

THE TAX APPEAL CASES.

The argument in the tax appeal cases before Judge Williams closed Tuesday afternoon. It was supposed that the contestants would allow a decree to be entered against them, but yesterday their stock was quoted much higher. On the opening of court a motion was made by Mr. Tuley to dissolve the injunctions, which was granted. Mr. Goudy for the tax-fighters then excepted, and asked an appeal. The Court denied it. He then filed a motion for leave to dismiss the several bills without prejudice because the Court had indicated they were without equity which was overruled by Judge Williams. Mr. Goudy excepted. Complainants next discharged their great gun, by moving to dismiss the bills on payment of costs, because the Court had indicated they were without equity, and the Court granted this motion. They then took the most singular step, by asking an appeal from this order of the Court,—an order which they themselves had asked and obtained. It certainly was one of the sharpest dodges ever played. A decision in the 3d Scammon was adduced in support of this practice, and also an unreported late decision of the Supreme Court. In the case in Scammon, the bill had been dismissed without prejudice by complainant, and an appeal was allowed, on his request, under the old statute, and the Supreme Court held that the dismissal of the complainant's bill without prejudice reserved the complainant's right to review all the errors of the court below previous to the order of dismissal. Mr. Goudy claimed that it made no difference whether the verdict of dismissal had been absolute with or without prejudice. In the recent case of Weaver against Pryor, No. 42,723, in the Superior Court, the complainant had dismissed his own bill for want of equity absolutely. He then prayed an appeal, which Judge Gary allowed, and the case was carried up.

The precedent is, to say the least, very dangerous. Judge Williams remarked that he had never heard of such a practice before, but could not tell what might be raked up from the depths of Scammon and other old reports. It seems, if such is the case, that there is an illimitable field opened to every one who honestly or dishonestly wishes to gain time. He has only to file a bill, obtain an injunction, dismiss his bill, and carry the case up, thus keeping alive the injunction until the case is decided in the appellate court. If this is the law, these tax contestants can keep the city out of a part of its income for a year or two. The only way to stop similar proceedings is to have it a rule, as in the United States Courts, that no order for an injunction can be issued without a hearing.

The case was not decided yesterday, time being granted, on the request of Mr. Tuley, to write to Ottawa to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court, if any has been rendered, which will decide the case.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The evidence in the Howell case was closed yesterday afternoon. The prosecution closed with the testimony of Mr. Howell, the plaintiff, and a small amount of evidence was offered in sur-rebuttal. The case is adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the arguments will commence, and it is expected they will consume Friday and Saturday.

The Mansfield Machine Works commenced an action against Aaron T. Bates and Aaron W. Davis for $10,000.

The First National Bank brought suit against A. J. Hageman and A. A. Hageman for $1,000.

An action was brought by the First National Bank of Grand Haven, against the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, for $2,500.

The Second National Bank commenced an action against Alonzo Rand for $2,500.

O. Harding brought a suit for foreclosure against Harvey W. Giddings, E. P. Williams, Almon Kidder, John W. Giddings, John Brown, Mrs. Hannah Parsons, Loen Giddings, Thomas P. Miller, and Royal Wiswall. The premises are the east ½ of the northeast ¼ of Sec. 19, 10, 4, and other property, all in Warren County, and on which there is due under a trust deed the sum of $11,925.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of the Commercial Insurance Company, an order was entered that all persons interested show cause, on the 8th of December, why a compromise should not be effected with the Andes Insurance Company. That Company owes $5,000 for reinsurance, and is said to be insolvent, and a request is made to settle for $2,000.

A. S. Bradley was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of Charles W. Reed.

The Assignee in the case of James P. Stone filed his report, which was ordered confirmed.

In the case of Skelsey, Fuller & Pierce, the Soy Island contractors, the order for discharge was made absolute.

W. T. Ireson was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued, returnable Dec. 29, 1873.

John M. Wyatt and George Wustum, Jr., were adjudicated bankrupt, a warrant issued returnable Dec. 29, 1873, and R. E. Jenkins appointed Provisional Assignee.

ANOTHER ATTACHMENT SUIT AGAINST THE DOUGHLAS HEIRS.

Charles Magarge and William Barge commenced a suit by attachment against Stephen A. and Robert M. Douglas, and Mrs. Williams and her husband. The facts are similar in all respects to those in the case of Harris against Douglas, in which a judgment was entered against defendants, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The writ in this suit was for $21,500, made April 5, 1859. Amount claimed now is $2,614.41.

DAMAGES FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

In the case of Kelder against Dane, Westlake & Covert, reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,000. The action was for malicious prosecution, in arresting Kelder on a capias, and imprisoning him until he recovered his liberty by a habeas corpus.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

William W. Farwell, for the use of Jennie Eastman, administratrix of the estate of E. G. Eastman, deceased, commenced a suit against Austen Wiswall, Leslie Greenwood, John Metchener, alias John A. Mitchell and Albert Etheridge, for $6,000. The suit was commenced Tuesday but suppressed for service.

John W. King filed an affidavit for an attachment against Garrett J. Loomis, claiming $1,796 on two notes.

Joseph Seligsberg commenced an action against John H. Meyer for $3,000.

Ex-Ald. James Walsh filed a precipe in trespass against Allen C. Story, a lawyer, to recover damages for certain alleged defamatory expressions said to have been uttered by Story at the late election.

Anton Bering and Elias Perkins commenced a suit, in the Superior Court, against Nels Peterson for $1,000.

COUNTY COURT.

The objections heretofore filed to special assessments Nos. 4, 16, and 23 of Hyde Park, were overruled and the assessments ordered confirmed. The objection to No. 13 was withdrawn and it ordered to be confirmed.

Anna Mathison was tried and found insane.

CRIMINAL COURT.

W. J. O'Brien, alias O. B. Green, was tried for larceny, and found guilty, under age, and was recommended to mercy. He was sentenced to one day in the County Jail.

John Sheridan was found guilty of larceny, and his sentence fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

The case of the United States v. Sampson Dunning, charged with selling liquor without a license, before U. S. Commissioner, Simeon W. King, was concluded. This case was commenced Nov. 5 and continued twice, on motion of defendant's counsel, to give opportunity to produce witnesses. Defendant was held to bail in $500 for appearance before the District Court.

THE CALL FOR FRIDAY.

Judge Gray will hear 111, 113, 117, 118, 122, 123, 125, 127 to 136, 138 to 141.

Judge Rogers will call 1,449 to 1,499, except 1,465, 1,468, and 1,469.

Judge Booth's call is yet 168 to 180.

Judge Tree will hear motions, preliminary to going into the Criminal Court.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURTS.

According to the usual custom, the courts have adjourned to-day, and none of the clerks' offices will be open. The Superior Court will not have any call on Friday, and next Thursday will be the beginning of the December term.

An Indian "Potlatch."

The Tacoma (W. T.) *Tribune* of a recent date says: "Three rich Indians and three squaws down the Sound, who wanted to do something good and liberal before going to the 'happy hunting grounds,' gave a grand potlatch near Freeport, in King County, during the past few days. They commenced giving on Saturday, and, except Sunday, continued their carnival several days, when everything in the world the three Indians and their squaws possessed had been given away. About $2,000 in money, and $1,000 in goods (the accumulations of their lifetimes) were given to 3,700 other Indians. Long notice was given, and they gathered together from all point west of the Cascade Mountains than going on horseback, hundreds by steamer, the remainder in canoes, of which 260 were there at one time."

INFORMATION WANTED OF JULIA YOLEY. Left 226 Grove-st. on Tuesday evening last, 11 years old. Any information will be thankfully rewarded. S. B. WALKER.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the whereabouts of JOHN MCCARTHY, who left Chicago about 1 year ago. Any information will be thankfully received by his wife, at 1 Fifth-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Bittler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Stanfield, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-second, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, four years' time, 8 per cent interest. Inquire at basement of 167 South Clark-st. ALBERT CRANE, 125 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—CHOICE cottage lots, 67 Second-st., near Lincoln; key at 67th. S. T. KING, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BUYing and selling houses; also give prompt attention to collection of rents and paying taxes. Parties having houses for sale or wishing to purchase, will do well to give us a call. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTate Agent, 89 Clark-st.: 25 feet on Seventeenth-av., near boulevard, only $25 per foot, if taken at once.

Lot on Twenty-fifth-st.; a bargain at $1,020.

One on Frankfort-st., near Robey, only $450.

These lots are cheap; surer than savings banks.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV. AND 150 feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-sixth-st.; a bargain, on long time. WM. HILD, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 40 FEET FRONTing on North Clark-st., near Ohio. A large part of the purchase money can remain for a number of years. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 75x119 FEET, ON THE northwest corner of Sheridan-av. and Short-st., near Barry Point—cheap, and east of Central Park, at $125 per foot if taken within ten days. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE — OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIdence, 10 and 14 rooms; large lots, excellent location. West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — BRICK RESIDENCE, 10 ROOMS, West Side, $7,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—Choice lot on Fourth-av., 50 feet west of Oakley, $800, worth $1,200; hurry if you expect it; fine neighborhood. Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED THIS WEEK; OWNer must have money; cottage and two lots for $2,000, No. 793 Fourth-st., 50 feet west of Oakley; nice neighborhood; will sell cottage and one lot for $1,300; hurry, you may lose them. Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE ELEGANT residences, 510 West Monroe-st. This property will be sold cheap on a small cash payment, or part of its value will be taken in desirable city property unincumbered. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES ON SOUTH Side, $800 each; easy terms. Call Friday. STORES & WARE, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON CANAL-ST., NEAR HARrison, fronting west, at a bargain: usual terms. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, $5,000; location first-class. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—3 LOTS, HOYNE-ST., AT Milwaukee-av., worth $1,000; will sell for $750; part time payment. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 127 Clark-st., Room 47.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; $10 down, $5 per month; payments better than any savings bank. Call at Room 4, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINE, 2-story house, 14 rooms, on a beautiful lot, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, 35 UP TO 200 FEET, located in very centre of immediate improvements, an unusually great chance to secure, such splendid property, 60 daily passenger trains all stopping, 250 houses built since April 1. HULBURD & CO., 209 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT FRAME house of 10 rooms; in good location near depots, churches, and schools; to sell quick, only $2,500; lots on graveled streets. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS WEST OF THE TRACK, NEAR 80th-st. Easy terms; $10 cash, $5 a month. No interest. HENRY W. BROOKS, 126 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—WE HAVE 40 acres suitable for subdivision at Highland Park for sale on long time. Will take cash or four notes, one from $6,000 to $8,000, as first payment. LORD & EISENHART, 13 Metropolitan Church Block.

FOR SALE—INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN A GOOD lot. I am offering lots at Evanston, 22x150 feet, for $300, in monthly or annual payments. This property is sure to rise rapidly in value, and a lot here will be a profitable investment. Call at my office to see the property. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots 50x150 feet, on long time and small payments. Come with me and see them. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER FOR 100x178 Hyde Park property. Parties to be sold at once for cash. LING & HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depot; small trade; daily trains and payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 150 ACRES WITHIN 12 miles of Chicago; cheap at panic prices. Call on or address J. S. RICHMOND, Chebanse, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM (CLEAR) IN EXCHANGE for first-class unimproved inside residence property. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE LOT ON NORTH side in good location; worth $1,400 or $1,500. Inquire at Room 8 Major Block.

WANTED—LOT FROM 75 TO 100 FEET FRONT on North Side, south of Chicago-av., and west of Clark-st.; incumbrance no objection; will pay part cash, assume incumbrance, and balance in desirable unincumbered unimproved lots on North and South Sides. BOWEN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT FOR RESIDENCE purposes on North LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av. Lot to have 25 or 30 feet frontage. Will pay half cash, payable immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT (NOT IN BLOCK) west of Green, east of Lincoln, south of Lake, and north of Van Buren. South Side. $5,000. I will pay part in nice lot 8x125 on Ellis-av., north of Thirtyseventh-st., and assume mortgage, or pay cash balance. Owner please call. P. B. BOND, 130 West Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR HIRE—AT HENDRICKSON'S BOARDING and livery stables, 804 and 806 Madison-st., a number of single and second cutters, including one large 4-horse sleigh, seat twenty.

FOR SALE—A GOOD VARIETY OF NEW AND second-hand cutters at prices to suit the times at 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FURNITURE or carpets, good traveling mare, afraid of nothing, with buggy and harness. Panic price for cash. LING & HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A 5-YEAR-OLD HAMBLETONIAN colt, dark bay, 15 hands high; sound and kind; has never been trained, and can trot fast; shipped from New York by the present owner. JAMES WILDEY, 146 and 147 South Sangamon-st.

HORSES WINTERED ON REASONABLE TERMS; good care and well sheltered. Inquire at HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 23 and 25 East Randolph-st.

HORSES WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property. 121 Madison-st., Room 2.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—ANY PERSON LOOKING for sleighs should not fail to call at HATHAWAY'S, 660 State-st., where they will find a fine stock of his celebrated Portlands, with improved seats; also a few second-hand top buggies; also a new grocery wagon, with top, very cheap.

TEN VACANT STALLS AT MORGAN PARK; hand floor and basement stable; good water and feed for horses. Call at 113 and 115 South Water-st.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO KEEP THROUGH the winter; warm stable, good care, good yard to turn them out in on pleasant weather; will take them to and from the farm without expense or trouble to the owner; price per week for pay and grain $2. Leave orders at 1057 Michigan-av., or LELAND & MIXER, office 205 Seventeenth-st. W. Leland can be seen on Change every day. Reference: Stockton & Co.

WANTED—A HEAVY HORSE, ABOUT 1,800 pounds; must be gentle; at No. 102 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE OR MARE THAT can trot in 3 minutes; must be cheap. Address, stating color, weight, age, and price, R 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SOUND, GENTLE AND kind horse, 5 to 8 years old; that has a fair pace and can trot, must trot in 3 minutes; must be cheap, at panic price. Address P. O. Box 2, Hinsdale, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY VERY CHEAP, A GOOD two-seated buggy, or spokeaway, that has been used but little. Apply at 86 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STEADY HORSE FOR HIS KEEPing. I will give good care and light work, or will buy a horse if cheap; must be sound, second-hand express harness. Address C 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY 1 OR 2 LIGHT, STYLISH, second-hand cutters, cheap for cash. Address 27 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—THIRTY LARGE HEAVY HORSES for the Eastern market. Greenbacks will be paid. Boston Stable, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A NEW 7-OCtave rosewood piano, New York make. Call in store, 63 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE $450 PIANO; WILL SELL FOR $220; $100 down, balance on time. Apply at 45 West Adams-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AT GREAT REDUCTION in price. Must be sold to close consignment. H. REID & CO., 136 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS. J. H. GAGE, 40 Sherman-st., agent for the famous PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st. We will pay to give him a call.

$150 WORTH SAVING IF WOLCOTT, 881 PINS FOR SALE—AT A piano $150 less than they can be had for cash or for sale or rent on a call.

300 PIANOS great bargains; installments. C. CALBY, 211 State-st., near Adams-st.

FOR SALE.

SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE AND lot—Set Russian sable muffs, cost $75; three diamond pins, worth $175, $225, $275; 4 studs and pins, 3 sewing machines, 2 fine lady's gold watches, and 3 gents' American watches, 2 lockets, 3 bracelets. Will sell cash at half cost and less; the furs will sell at $250 cash. 1 pair chain bracelets; also, 7 lots. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 La Salle-st., Room 28.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK AND LIME—HAVING A NUMBER OF parties who wish to build in the spring, I desire to get the agency for the sale of good building brick and lime, and would solicit correspondence with manufacturers or owners of clay. Address H 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SEVEN NEW, ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses on Randolph-st., near Elizabeth. These houses have been designed for small families who desire all modern conveniences at a moderate rent. Rent low to first-class tenants. T. LYMAN, Room 17, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—PRETTY AND SUBSTANTIAL COTtage 467 Second, near Lincoln-sts. Choice neighborhood; key at 475. S. T. KING, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, five new marble-front residences of ten rooms each; first-class in every respect; never occupied; Nos. 196, 198, 200, and 612 Van Buren-st., just west of Ashland-av. Also a few residences with large grounds, southeast corner Park-av. and Oakley-st. I will give long leases at panic prices. CARTER H. HARRISON, 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE on Wabash-av., at low figure by J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, WITH OUT-houses, all in good order; No. 491 Butterfield-st; rent $25. W. CASPER.

TO RENT—228 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., BRICK dwelling, 10 rooms, in good repair, by T. E. PATTERSON, Room 2, 45 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—42 CASS-ST.—2-STORY BRICK, WITH all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, $25, at 78 North Lincoln-st., first from Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, 11 rooms, furnace, and all modern improvements, barn, etc. Two-story frame, 8 rooms, both near Lincoln Park and cars. Two-story basement, 11 rooms, Robey-st. near Adams-st. All first-class and very low. W. J. DAVIS, 160 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CURtis, a 14-room marble-front house, with modern improvements; good brick barn. Rent low to a good party. Apply to GOLDEN & FLESHWATER, Room 16, 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN ABERDEEN-ST., NO. 129, containing four large rooms; rent $18 to a good tenant. Inquire at 162 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—128 ASHLAND-AV., MARBLE FRONT residence, 13 rooms. HENRY WALLER, Jr., Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY MARBLE HOUSE ON Wabash-av., 10 rooms; will sell furniture if wanted. Cheap rent. WARNER & RIGDON, 109 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING 8 rooms, on Twenty-third-st., near Indiana-av. Price $75 per month. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 122 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$125—HOTEL OF 37 ROOMS, ON DESplaines-st., near Washington. Eight-room cottage on Vernon-av., $20. Barn, etc., near Cottage Grove-av. T. E. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-av., near Thirty-second-st., two lots; rent to good party. GILBERT & IRVING, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND BASEment marble front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Massachusetts-place). Contain eleven rooms; bath room, hot and cold water; hot-air furnace; brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WATER AND gas, 69 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-third-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—58 NORTH PRORIA-ST., CORNER FULton, 2-story frame house, 9 rooms; rent low. Apply at 68 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in good locations in all parts of the city. Also business list of stores, lofts, offices, and dwellings. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, MODern improvements, central, on South Side; good order. $35. Inquire No. 780 East Adams-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—WE WANT A GOOD GROCER TO take one of the stores in the new Pierce Block, corner of Sangamon and Randolph-sts. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SLEEPING-ROOM IN A new business block, on fourth floor, Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at reduced prices, Kingsbury Block, 115 and 117 East Randolph-st., near Sherman and Tremont Houses, Room 31.

TO RENT—135 AND 137 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., I near Board of Trade. Elegantly furnished rooms cheap, at reduced rates. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, to a couple, with or without board, in the room, and marble washstands. House has all modern conveniences; furnace included; $15 per week; private family. 796 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURNISHed rooms, gas and warmed. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR 138 WEST Jackson-st. Inquire up-stairs or 349 Fifth-av. Rent, $20 a month. JAMES LOMAX.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BEAUTIFUL SUITES OF 3 TO 6 rooms, at $7 to $40 per month. Everything new. A new brick building corner Lake-st. and Western-av. "MUSSELWHITE."

TO RENT—CHEAP, A FINE FRONT ROOM, WITH or above, unfurnished, and without board, 126 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—793 WEST LAKE-ST., SECOND-STORY, 6 rooms, key in store on first floor. HENRY WALLER, Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, at No. 20 Congress-st., one door east of Wabash-av.; $10 and upwards.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM AT 254 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—WELL FURNISHED rooms, with all modern improvements, at 16 Pine-st. To gentlemen only. Apply at above address.

TO RENT—CHEAP, THE UPPER PART OF A house, 5 rooms, or the whole and board man and wife. 56 South Park-av.

TO RENT — TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, hot and cold water, and every convenience; reference required. 44 St. John's Place.

TO RENT—178 ROBEY-ST., BETWEEN VAN BUren and Jackson, 6 rooms, and closets.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 150, 152, and 154 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms; cheapest rent in the city; transients accommodated; at Room 42, 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURnished room and one unfurnished, except carpets; grocery convenient; near business centre. 107½ North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE family for gentlemen or ladies; location pleasant and convenient to business centre. 56 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, ALSO A SUITE of unfurnished rooms, in the most central and desirable location in the city; terms very reasonable to responsible parties. Apply at 134 Clark-st., over Mark's, 3rd floor.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, with closet, in a strictly private family; terms reasonable. Apply at 279 West Lake-st., corner of Morgan.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, FOUR ROOMS AND 2 large closets, first floor; private residence. No. 667 West Washington-st. Call to-day.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping in a family of two. Apply at 221 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE OR EN suite, by the day, week, or month, public block, second and third floors, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts. Apply at Room 12, second floor.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at 234 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST STORY, SIX ROOMS, 5 WILcox-av. (new) to a small family; rent $20.

TO RENT—SUITE OF SMALL UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping in No. 130 East Adams-st. Inquire of S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO quiet parties; centrally located, on West Side. Address R 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, BY I week or month. Inquire of W. D. HAGER, in New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—TERMS REAsonable. 119 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, at 816 West Lake-st., fronting on Hoyne and Lake-sts. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; 4 terms, $16, $25, $30, and $35, including heating, gas, and use of piano. Nos. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 60.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives at 151 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT NO. 3 Vermont Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN THE CENTRE of business; nice suite for housekeeping. 149 Monroe-st., up-stairs.

FINANCIAL.

(Continued from the First Page.)

Brewster went to Mr. Fell's office, but not finding him in, were requested to repeat their visit and invite his attendance in Court during the day. Subsequently, he sent word to the Judge that his health would not permit his acting as Receiver. Mr. Brinckley suggested Mr. Edwin M. Lewis, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, who, when sent for, after giving the matter a short consideration, said he feared his duties would not leave him sufficient time for this important trust. Judge Cadwalader, while urging his acceptance for the appointment, said if necessary they would try thereafter to relieve Mr. Lewis. The matter rests thus for the present, Mr. Lewis having neither declined, declared, nor fairly accepted the position.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CODE BANK IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—In the special term of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, yesterday, an order was passed by Judge Humphreys authorizing the Receiver of the First National Bank to sign the proposition making C. A. Rollins Trustee, with the consent of creditors, in accordance with the proposition submitted by Jay Cooke & Co. to their creditors, unless good cause to the contrary be shown by proper parties, next Thursday. The application was made on the sworn petition of the Receiver, Mr. E. L. Stanton, and by the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, and after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury. As the matter rests by law in the discretion of the Receiver and the Comptroller, the order is deemed a finality.

MEMPHIS.

RESUMPTION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 26.—The First National Bank, which was forced to suspend on the 25th of September, from the effects of the panic, yellow fever and other causes, but reopened Oct. 1, for new business, has arrangements completed for the resumption of its old business, and is now awaiting proper authority from Washington. Owing to the exigencies of the times, bills receivable have not been realized upon as was anticipated, many debtors claiming extensions; but the deficiency is to be made good by assessment on stockholders.

THE CURRENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREE BANKING.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 26.—Congressman John B. Hawley, of Illinois, has prepared a bill to authorize free banking, which he will submit at the coming session. His scheme removes all restrictions to the extension of the National Bank system; and provides that the circulation shall be limited only by the condition of adequate bonded security. The provisions of the National Banking act, which regulates the redemption of notes is unchanged by Mr. Hawley's proposition; so that redemptions must always be made in legal tenders and gold. Mr. Hawley thinks the adoption of his plan would have a tendency to bring back currency to par, while the volume is regulated by the laws of supply and demand. This will be only one of a multitude of plans that will be brought forward to regulate the finances of the country.

SENATOR MORTON

has, for some weeks past, devoted himself to an exhaustive study of the subject; and will, no doubt, propound his views at the proper time.

SENATOR SUMNER FOR RESUMPTION.

It is ascertained that Senator Sumner will again propose his bill to provide for the speedy resumption of specie payments.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SALE OF SECURITIES HELD BY G. B. GRINNELL & CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—An order directing the sale of securities held by Brown Brothers & Co. for $200,000, belonging to George Bird Grinnell & Co., bankrupts, was made to-day by Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court.

THE DEFALCATION OF SIMPSON,

New York agent of Lichtenbergh, manufacturer of tobacco, against whom proceedings in bankruptcy were begun in Detroit on Saturday, is larger than expected. It is believed here that Lichtenbergh was a party to the fraud perpetrated by his agent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The report from Washington that the Spanish question would be settled by the restitution of the Virginius, in connection with an increase of $1,000,000 in legal-tender circulation, caused a very buoyant market on the Stock Exchange during the afternoon, and a decline in the gold premium. Money, 7 per cent to gold interest. Sterling firm at 107¾ @107¾ for sixty days, and 108¼ for sight. Customs receipts, $263,000. Gold

closed at 108¾, after selling at 109¼. Loans were at 3, 6, 7, and 7 gold per annum, and 1-15 to 3-64 off Friday for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $220,000. Clearings, $37,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

strong and higher, with large purchases.

STOCKS

opened quiet, but after the First Board were active with business well distributed. The tone of the market was strong, and prices advanced from ½ to 4 per cent, the highest quotations being current at the close. In the general list, the advance ranged from 2 to 4 per cent. The greatest advance was Panama, Rock Island, Wabash, St. Paul common, and Northwestern preferred. The new Wabash Directors have settled matters with the old Board.

HOLIDAY.

To-morrow (Thanksgiving) will be observed as a close holiday in financial and commercial circles.

STOCK SALES

between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 133,000 shares, of which 28,300 were Western Union, 11,700 Union Pacific, 6,800 Wabash, 5,100 Ohio, 2,400 New York Central, 15,700 St. Paul, 15,600 Lake Shore, 3,300 Rock Island, 7,200 Northwestern, 4,500 C., C., C. & I C., and 8,300 Pacific Mail.

CITY SCRIP.

The Aldermen of this city to-day passed a resolution to take initiatory steps to issue temporary legal-tenders, secured by the city, in payment for labor on the city works. This is to be done on account of the inability to dispose of city bonds.

GRINNELL & CO.

Brown Bros. have obtained an order in the United States District Court empowering them to sell 2,600 shares of Lake Shore Railroad stock, held by them as security for $260,000, which they loaned to Dodge, Grinnell & Co.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

The Associated Banks hold $35,700,000 in legal-tenders, an increase of $815,000 since yesterday.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Changes in the running time of the manufactories in Manchester and New Hampshire will be made with the opening of December. In Manchester the mills of the Amoskeag, Stark, and Langdon corporations will run full time, but a reduction of wages will take place. This reduction will not be general, and will only be applied where the margin between earnings and expenses is sufficient to justify such a course.

THE MANCHESTER PRINT WORKS

shut down to-night and will not start again until Monday next, when they will run only eight hours day and four days a week. This corporation is generally curtailing expenses, cutting down salaried officers as well as the operatives. The agreement of

THE FALL RIVER MILLS

is to run on full time, with a reduction of 15 per cent. An exception to this is the Davol Mills, which has made a reduction of 25 per cent.

THE WORKINGMEN.

STRIKE OF BROOKLYN PLASTERERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The plasterers of Brooklyn have struck to force their employers to guarantee them $4 per day during the winter, which they generally refuse. The President of the Plasterers' Union was arrested on a charge of threatening non-union men who were working.

Several striking masons drove away a number of non-society men from work on a building in Brooklyn to-day.

The employing plasterers, of Brooklyn, voted not to accede to the demands of the workmen for $4 per day, to be guaranteed during the winter.

CONVENTION AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—A Workingmen's Convention, composed of delegates elected from the various wards, was held at Merrill Hall this evening, to consider what should be done in the interest of their class during the winter. It was called to order by R. Trevellick, and Adam Elder was elected Chairman, some delegates protesting that he was not a genuine workingman, being a merchant of the city. Amid some confusion, it was ordered that ward clubs should be organized, whose officers should take charge of all applications for assistance, and should apportion such relief as could be obtained, whether in the form of employment or of money and supplies. The whole matter was placed under the charge of a general Executive Committee, consisting of one delegate from each ward club. After no little hubbub, Richard Travellick was elected President of the whole organization. The other officers are: P. Cornell, Vice-President; H. A. Robinson, Secretary; Edward Kanter, Treasurer. The attendance was very slim. Many of the delegates who were present have never been laboring men, in the ordinary sense of the term.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—More than usual activity was observable in to-day's money market, owing to the fact that obligations maturing to-morrow had be anticipated. Call loans were quite lively, quoting at 6 to 7 per cent. Discounts averaged 8 to 10 per cent. To-morrow being

THANKSGIVING DAY,

all the public courts and offices, including the Custom-House and the banks, will be closed during the entire day, the only exception being the Post-Office, where business will be transacted as on Sunday.

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY,

which suspended during the panic, resumed business this morning.

TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—PROPOSED AGREEMENTS WITH ITS CREDITORS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28, 1873.

The following are the proposed agreements of the Texas & California Construction Company, and their indorsers, with their several creditors:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE CALIFORNIA & TEXAS RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CO., 275 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19, 1873.

Mr. ——:

SIR: The California & Texas Railway Construction Company is compelled to ask from its creditors an extension of its matured and maturing indebtedness for twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months.

It proposes to issue new notes from time to time, as its indebtedness matures, with interest added at the rate of 7 per cent per annum; payable, one-third in twelve months, one-third in eighteen months, and one-third in twenty-four months; all collaterals now held to be retained by the holders, and, where there are no collaterals, Texas & Pacific Railway Land-Grant bonds, carrying interest from December, 1873, at 50 per cent, to be deposited as security for the prompt payment of the claim, the holder to have the right to purchase the bonds so deposited, at 60 cents on the dollar, any time before maturity of the notes.

A large part of the assets of the Company consist of stock and bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, or is in the shape of unfinished work, for which the Company cannot receive pay except as sections of the road are completed; hence it is for the interest of creditors that the money due from stockholders shall be used to complete this unfinished work, and so give market-value to the securities the Company has so long guaranteed, and it is believed, if this extension is granted, that the required amount can be collected to complete about 150 miles of additional road during the next twelve months,—making 450 miles of connected road that the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company will then own, which, it is believed, will more than earn the interest on the bonds from the day it is opened through, without recourse on proceeds of sale of its lands.

Inclosed is a form of agreement consenting to the asked-for extension, that the Company respectfully request you will sign, for the amount of your indebtedness you hold, and return to this office, when the new notes and collaterals will be prepared and sent you.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND, Vice-President.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 18th day of November, A. D. 1873, by and between the California & Texas Construction Company, a corporation chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, party of the first part, and the undersigned holders of bills payable of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, bearing the indorsements of the parties of the second part or any two of them, parties of the third part.

WITNESSETH: That the parties hereto, each for himself, agree as follows:

That the paper now outstanding of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, and now due or hereafter maturing, known as "two-name" or "three-name" paper, and indorsed by Thomas A. Scott, Matthew Baird, and John McManus, or any other two of them, which is now held or controlled by any of the parties of the third part, is to be extended with like indorsements, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent added, as follows:

Ten per cent of the same for six months from the date of the maturity thereof;

Ten per cent for nine months from the said date;

Ten per cent for twelve months from the said date;

Ten per cent for fifteen months from the said date;

Twenty per cent for eighteen months from the said date;

Twenty per cent for twenty-one months from said date;

Twenty per cent for twenty-four months from said date.

And that, in consideration of said extension, there shall be given to all parties holding Land-Grant bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, as collateral security for said paper, additional collateral, to the amount of the face thereof, in first-mortgage construction-bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at par; and to all parties holding paper without collateral, first-mortgage construction bonds of the Texas & Pacific Company shall be given at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar for the face of the paper so held, as collateral security for the payment of the same. The said construction-bonds being 6 per cent gold bonds, having forty years to run, and secured by a first mortgage upon the said railway, its earnings, equipments, and franchises, and upon the lands donated by the United States.

And it is agreed that the parties of the first or second part shall have the right, at any time before the maturity of the said notes, to anticipate the payment of the same at a rebate of 7 per cent per annum; and they, the parties of the first and second parts, agree that, in any negotiation or exchange of bonds held as collateral, the proceeds thereof shall first be applied to the payment in full of said notes, with interest at 7 per cent from their respective dates.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid.

CALIFORNIA & TEXAS RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CO.,
By FRANK S. BOND, Vice-President.
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JOHN MCMANUS,
[Parties of the second part.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find agreement covering a basis of settlement submitted, with the assent of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, by the undersigned indorsers of what is known as the "two-name" and "three-name" paper of that Company.

Its adoption will enable the indorsers to meet promptly the extended obligations as they mature, and will give the holders of the paper, as an additional collateral, bonds secured by a first lien upon the Texas & Pacific Railway, its earnings and equipment.

The completion of the unfinished portion of that road, which this arrangement secures, will enable the Construction Company to provide for its debt.

We shall be glad to have your concurrence and agreement to make the extension desired. Very respectfully yours,

CALIFORNIA & TEXAS RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CO.,
By FRANK S. BOND, Vice-President.
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
MATTHEW BAIRD, } Indorsers.
JOHN MCMANUS,

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 18th day of November, A. D. 1873, by and between the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, a corporation chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, party of the first part; Thomas A. Scott and Matthew Baird, of the City of Philadelphia, and John McManus, of Reading, Pa., parties of the second part; and the undersigned holders of bills payable of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, bearing the indorsements of the parties of the second part or any two of them, parties of the third part.

WITNESSETH: That the parties hereto, each for himself, agree as follows:

That the paper now outstanding of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, and now due or hereafter maturing, known as "two-name" or "three-name" paper, and indorsed by Thomas A. Scott, Matthew Baird, and John McManus, or any other two of them, which is now held or controlled by any of the parties of the third part, is to be extended with like indorsements, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent added, as follows:

Ten per cent of the same for six months from the date of the maturity thereof;

Ten per cent for nine months from the said date;

Ten per cent for twelve months from the said date;

Ten per cent for fifteen months from the said date;

Twenty per cent for eighteen months from the said date;

Twenty per cent for twenty-one months from said date;

Twenty per cent for twenty-four months from said date.

And that, in consideration of said extension, there shall be given to all parties holding Land-Grant bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, as collateral security for said paper, additional collateral, to the amount of the face thereof, in first-mortgage construction-bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at par; and to all parties holding paper without collateral, first-mortgage construction bonds of the Texas & Pacific Company shall be given at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar for the face of the paper so held, as collateral security for the payment of the same. The said construction-bonds being 6 per cent gold bonds, having forty years to run, and secured by a first mortgage upon the said railway, its earnings, equipments, and franchises, and upon the lands donated by the United States.

And it is agreed that the parties of the first or second part shall have the right, at any time before the maturity of the said notes, to anticipate the payment of the same at a rebate of 7 per cent per annum; and they, the parties of the first and second parts, agree that, in any negotiation or exchange of bonds held as collateral, the proceeds thereof shall first be applied to the payment in full of said notes, with interest at 7 per cent from their respective dates.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid.

CALIFORNIA & TEXAS RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CO.,
By FRANK S. BOND, Vice-President.
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JOHN MCMANUS,
[Parties of the third part.]

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Custom receipts last week were: New York, $1,602,137; Baltimore, $136,433; Philadelphia, $154,205.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Southampton for New York, yesterday.

NEW YORK PATRONS.

CAMDEN, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been organized here.

FOREIGN.

The German Government Calls upon Bishop Ledochowski to Resign.

Spanish Insurgents of Cartagena Extort Moneys from German Citizens.

A German Fleet in Line of Battle Compels the Insurgents to Refund.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Archbishop Ledochowski has been ordered to resign within a week from notice. He has received a letter from the Pope exhorting him to firmness.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Madrid says the North German squadron were, on Tuesday last, formed in line of battle before Cartagena, to enforce the demand upon the Insurgents for the restoration of 25,000 pesetas which had been extorted from German subjects in the city. Upon notice that a refusal would be followed by bombardment, the insurgents paid the money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Sir John Duke Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, is to be raised to the peerage. He will become Baron Coleridge.

[By Mail.]

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in the Guildhall, London, Nov. 10, Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows:

I scarcely know how to answer the friendly invitation of my right honorable friend, the Lord Mayor, to disclose on this most appropriate occasion the secrets of the Cabinet. I shall at any rate, ladies and gentlemen, show my confidence in you, my confidence in your candor and kindness, when I frankly make known to you that one of the well understood duties of a Minister who is addressing this assembly is the duty of studying, not how much, but how little he can tell. With that expression, which I have intrusted to your indulgence, I will now proceed to show as well as I can, within the limits of my obligation, as I have laid them down, how truly we appreciate, how earnestly we desire, to return and reciprocate your confidence. My Lord Mayor, we are reminded on this occasion by the presence of distinguished representatives of great and distinguished empires that at all times in an assembly such as this the greatest interest must be felt in the State of

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS

of this country. And, my Lord, this country may be said in one respect to differ from every other, namely, that so extensive are its relations, owing to a variety of causes, and from its worldwide commerce nothing can happen in any quarter of the earth but what is of interest to us. And, under those circumstances, it is matter of satisfaction to me, standing in the place that I now occupy, and speaking on behalf and in the absence of my noble friend Lord Granville, whom a temporary indisposition has prevented from sharing in your magnificent hospitality—it is, I say, a matter of great satisfaction to me to be able to say that with the States of the world, be they friendly when they may, be they near, be they small, be they ancient or be they modern, be they in prosperity or be they in difficulty, we have

NOT A SINGLE CONTEST EXISTING,

we have not one conflicting interest, we have no one duty to perform except that of our fulfilling the obligations of good fellowship and good neighborhood, and promoting, so far as we can do so compatibly with our primary obligation of looking to the interests of our own country, the interest of every country with which we are in friendly alliance. I will not say that the isolated instance which has already been referred to by my right honorable friend the Minister for War constitutes an exception to the statement I have made. Unfortunately in that particular portion of the globe, the laws and rules which govern the relations of civilized countries are but imperfectly understood. We have had imposed upon us an anxious and painful duty with regard to the events which have unfortunately occurred on the

GOLD COAST OF AFRICA.

But this I will venture to say with regard to the future of that country, that even the deplorable incidents which have lately occurred in those latitudes will not be without their use if they should serve to impress on the minds of the people of these Three Kingdoms great circumspection with regard to the primary steps in establishing new and ill-defined relations, which relations, when once established, are found to entail consequences and to impose duties which were never dreamed of at the first moment of their creation, and which may undoubtedly be attended with much of temporary embarrassment and inconvenience.

Heartily do I wish that we could find the tranquil and the stable condition of the circumstances of the country reflected, as in a mirror, in the state of every other great country in Europe. Unhappily

IT IS NOT SO.

In some quarters we find embarrassment; in others we find what approaches to political chaos. There have been times when the blind and inhuman superstition which has prevailed has taught the citizens of each country to believe that their own country might be secure and powerful in proportion as other countries were distracted and weak. That superstition, I trust, we have long cast aside. It is no pleasure to us, standing on the security of the shore, to see others struggling in the stream. We heartily and cordially wish that those who—whatever their position may have been towards us at other times—are for the moment reduced to the task of maintaining or of re-establishing law and order, may be successful in their legitimate and patriotic endeavor; and the more secure the ground they can establish amongst the various classes of their citizens, the firmer the basis they can give to their institutions, and the more effective and beneficial development they can secure for their material interests, the greater will be the pleasure and satisfaction with which we shall hear the news of their well-doing. But I am afraid that we cannot anticipate of these fifty quarter of Europe that prosperity will rapidly be established which it is our duty to desire; and all that remains to us in these circumstances is to say that never forgetting our primary obligation to maintain the honor and the interest of our own country—subject—to that primary obligation, our cordial desire will be in every way that is open to us to endeavor to promote the welfare of other countries whom we regard as brethren in the great community of Christendom and of mankind.

It is not very difficult under circumstances like these to deal with the foreign relations of the country; but when I turn to

ITS DOMESTIC CONDITION

I feel myself in a degree more perplexed; for happily in this country we are accustomed to be familiarized with the opinions and impressions not only of all classes of our fellow-countrymen, but with the opinions of men of every color and shade in politics. Undoubtedly very great indeed is the contrast between the impressions that would be received by the "intelligent foreigner" who to make use of a stereotyped expression—with regard to the condition of these Three Kingdoms according to organs of opinion which he might happen principally to consult. But I will not now—it would hardly, I think, be fair—refer to the pictures which are drawn, with more or less sympathy, of the policy and proceedings of the Government; but I will for a moment allude to those more

TRAGICAL AND DISMAL DESCRIPTIONS

with which many of you are no doubt daily familiar; and with which I will frankly own that it is one of my prime—I will not say one of my most pleasant—duties to keep myself acquainted. But drawing my inspiration for a moment from these hallowed sources, the condition of this country is not only far from being satisfactory or perfect—it is very deplorable indeed. In truth, it is so deplorable that there is something unnatural in an assembly of a thousand of the most distinguished citizens of London gathering around the festive board of the Lord Mayor, and enjoying themselves without stint, when their country is undergoing such horrible indications. According to those representations, for a great many years, and particularly within the last five, there has not been a single interest in the country that has not been threatened or assailed, and a great many of them have been destroyed. It is a very extraordinary circumstance, indeed, that all this mischief should have been done

WITHOUT OUR KNOWING IT;

because I must say that although I see constant statements of this kind, I have not been so fortunate, or unfortunate, as the case may be, to find any one who could give me chapter and verse. What are the items of the condition of the country? They say that the interests of the country are assailed; but I say that the aggregate of the country is made up of its separate interests; and therefore if all these interests are assailed the condition of the country in the aggregate must be miserable; just as if a man had one disease in his right leg and another in his left, one in his right arm and another in his left, and if, in addition to this, his trunk was subject to various maladies, his condition, you will all agree, would not seem to be very favorable. What is the general condition of the country at this moment, so far as its moral condition, depends on its public policy? I say

IT HAS NOT RETROGATED.

Whether Parliament may in every instance have been wise in the measures it has adopted I will not undertake to say; but I will undertake to say that at no period has the policy of Parliament been inspired by a greater anxiety to promote the good of the people than during the years to which these disparaging references are made. But if we are to speak of this material condition, although I should be sorry indeed to be understood for a moment as endeavoring to improve upon you that material goods are the chief good for which men exist, yet at least they have this advantage, that they can be more readily made the subject of argument and controversy, and random allegations can be more readily brought by them to the criterion of some conclusive test. Now, I want to know where are those signs of the material condition of the country? No doubt it is the been constantly asserted, from the day when I was a child to the day when I am now passing into old age, that those changes would bring ruin upon the country. I should weary and exhaust you were I to attempt to refer to the long list of legislative changes, with regard to every once of which it has been predicted that they would involve the ruin of the country. Yet almost every one of those changes as to which our prophets have uttered such dismal vaticinations have been adopted by the free will of our intelligent Parliament, and of a people who knew what it wanted and how to gain its ends. And

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

I ask you was there ever a time when the institutions of the country were more firmly or more deeply rooted in the people's affections? I ask you was there ever a time when the classes that make up a great community were more firmly united together by the bonds of good government? I am almost ashamed to descend to such considerations, and to ask you again whether there ever was a time when the trade of the country was more prosperous, or when the revenue exhibited a more extraordinary buoyancy and elasticity than it had done during recent years? Not only that; but was there ever a time when industry and commerce have had such an extraordinary extension? And that extension has been attended in this peculiar feature, that along with it there has been a constant confirmation of the basis on which it rested. While it has been made wider and larger, it has also become firmer and more solid. Many of us will remember the time when a disturbance in some great country, or the loss of some particular market, or the casual occurrence of a bad harvest, was enough to throw us into distress; but now we have established our relations, not merely with this country or with that, but with

THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE,

so that a partial failure does not now affect us. This prosperity has been attended by the, in some respects, questionable advantage of increasing the number of our rich men; but it has also increased the resources of the poor man, and enabled the laborer of this country, to whatever class he may belong, to find a more abundant subsistence for his wife and family, and so has attached him more firmly to the laws and institutions amongst which he lives. That, I confess, may be a prejudiced view on my part, but I own I think that this is the mode in which we are justified in meeting the lugubrious accounts which are continually palmed off upon the people with regard to what is supposed to be the miserable condition of the country. I address you as the organ of, I am sorry to say, an old and, as some would consider it, a decrepit Government; but I venture to say that we have endeavored to conform, in the exercise of our powers as a Government, to the

PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH WE TOOK OFFICE,

and in which I trust we shall continue during the measure of our political existence, be it short or be it long, conscious as we are of our responsibility to the country, willing to abide by the judgment of Parliament, and feeling that Parliament in its turn is responsible to the country and to posterity.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—In the trial of Marshal Bazaine, M. Bouher testified in relation to the negotiations of the Empress Eugenie in her endeavor to save the Rhine army, and to avoid a cession of territory.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Boiler-Explosion at Burlington, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 26.—At about twenty minutes before 8 a. m., one of the boilers of William E. Cook & Co.'s shingle-mill exploded, killing Henry Prevor outright, and scalding, cutting, and bruising eight more of the employes, who, to the number of twenty-five, were huddled round the furnace warming at the time. The names of the injured men and boys are: R. H. Lippincott, Michael Kane, Ed Robert, C. Catlin, Lyman Post, H. Welch, Johnny Rohley, and Cramer. Two of these are in a dangerous condition. The boiler was a staunch one, made of first-class material, at the Ladeda Works, St. Louis, five-sixteenths inch thick, nine-sixteenths at the head, with double-riveted cross-beams, and contained two tiers of flues of nine inch, and three eleven-inch. There were sixty pounds of steam on and only nine inches of water, as showed by the water-line, when thirty-seven inches were required. The explosion was caused by letting in cold water, forming gas instead of steam under those circumstances—all supposably due to the incompetency and carelessness of the engineer.

Injured by a Falling Chimney.

GOSHEN, Ind., Nov. 26.—To-day while five carpenters were engaged in working inside of Samuel Wiltrout's new hotel, a large chimney thirty feet high suddenly fell without warning on the building, crushing through the roof and floor of the first story, and falling into the room in which the workmen were employed. One man was injured, and four others barely escaped being crushed to death.

Killed by Falling Earth.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26.—While a number of workmen were at work excavating for a vault in front of the new building, corner of Bank and Frankfort streets, the bank caved in. Louis Heisel was thrown against the corner of a stone pier, and his skull fractured. He was dead when dug out. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves a family.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27—1 a. m.—The Western storm centre has moved to Lake Michigan, with southeasterly winds, cold and cloudy weather and snow over the Lakes; and partly cloudy weather and southwesterly winds from the lakes to the Ohio Valley. Northwesterly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather prevail in the Northwest; southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather from the Ohio Valley to Southern Tennessee; southeasterly winds and cloudy weather in the Southern States, and northwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Eastern and Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness, followed at night by rain. For New England, northwesterly winds, backing to easterly, with partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes, southerly winds, cloudy weather and snow. For the Northwest, Upper Lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, occasional snow and rain, clearing in the evening. For the Southern States, southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven. All reports are missing from the Southwestern, the Western Gulf, and generally from the trans-Mississippi stations.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Brockridge	30.02	10	N., brisk		Cloudy.
Cairo	29.74	54	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Cincinnati	29.67	46	S., fresh		Fair.
Chicago	29.48	40	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.88	28	N., gentle		Light snow.
Cleveland	29.67	28	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Davenport	29.60	33	W., brisk		Clear.
Detroit	29.65	29	S. E., fresh		Light snow.
Denver	30.00	26	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Duluth	29.58	22	N., brisk		Heavy snow
Escanaba	29.71	21	S. E., brisk		Light snow.
Fort Garry	29.46	10	N., fresh		Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	29.71	51	Calm		Clear.
Keokuk	29.61	37	N. W., brisk		Clear.
Leavenworth	29.72	31	N. W., brisk		Fair.
Milwaukee	29.48	34	S. E., fresh	.04	Threatens.
Marquette	29.80	34	S. E., brisk	.04	Light snow.
Omaha	29.90	26	N. W., brisk		Clear.
Toledo	29.69	31	E., fresh		Cloudy.
Pembina	29.11	10	N. W., brisk		Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.63	21	N. W., brisk		Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.71	29	N. E., gentle		Heavy snow

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Meeting Last Evening—Action Relative to the Death of the President.

Communication from Employers—The Question of Reduction to Be Decided To-Day.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Typographical Union was held in the basement of the Music Hall last evening, Mr. Morgan P. Mills in the Chair. The attendance was very large, over six hundred members voting on the important matters brought up for disposal.

The Committee to prepare resolutions with reference to the death of Richard D. Campbell, President of the Union, reported as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Union:

In the brief moment of opportunity allotted your Committee, it can scarce be expected that they will do full justice to the memory or the virtues of our deceased brother and late presiding officer, the lamented Richard D. Campbell. His demise was sudden and unexpected; in the apparent enjoyment of the most robust health, in the full possession of all his faculties—physical as well as mental—he was stricken down in a day by a fell disease, for which there was found no remedy. We can scarcely realize the sad fact that he is not still among us, and of us. But one short month ago the deceased sat in the same place to which you, Mr. Chairman, are now called, presiding over the deliberations of this body. His keen eye saw, and his ready ear listened to, the same matter of debate that you will be called upon to listen to to-night. How little he thought as he cast his eye over that assemblage of members at the hour of adjournment that the final settlement of our unadjusted question would be without his aid. His voice is stilled by the cold hand of death; he is not in his accustomed place to give his verdict; he has gone to the unknown world, where a greater than mortal adjudges the affairs of our earthly existence.

Resolved, That, by the demise of the late President, the Union has been deprived of the wise counsel and just decisions of an officer in whom we possessed the greatest confidence.

Resolved, That our sympathies are heartily extended to the wife and daughter of the deceased, who have so suddenly been deprived of their natural protector and affectionate counselor and companion.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After some debate it was decided not to charge double rates for holidays.

A communication was received from employing job printers, asking that the scale of prices be reduced to meet the present "emergency," as follows: Per week, $18; book composition, 45 cents a thousand ems; time work, 35 cents an hour; foremen in book and job offices, $21 a week.

The communication was referred to the Constitutional Committee, to report Dec. 31.

Another communication from the proprietors of the daily papers was read, asking for such a revision of the schedule of wages as the interests of the members of the Union and those of their employers required under the changed and depressing circumstances now existing.

The debate which followed lasted several hours. Those who were opposed to a temporary suspension of the scale of wages urged that the price of groceries and provisions had not been lowered; nor had house-rent but a little—that the percentage of reduction asked by the employers was greater than the percentage of reduction in the price of living. Those favoring the suspension contended that business was excessively dull, that their employers were making next to nothing, and that the Union ought to consent to a reduction, as other trades had done.

Voting on a motion to suspend the scale until the 1st of April will commence at 3 o'clock a. m., and continue until 6 o'clock, this afternoon. The result cannot be foretold, the members appear to be equally divided on the question.

A GENUINE HEROINE.

The Difficulties Encountered by Elizabeth Holt, and How She Became the Best Dressed Lady of the Time.

To the Editor of the Illinois State Journal:

In my peregrinations among the Old Settlers, many curious incidents come under my notice. In the year 1811, a family moved from Oglethorpe County, Ga., to St. Clair County, in this State. The head of the gentleman accompanied them as a member of the family, her parents having died when she was quite young. Her name was Elizabeth Holt. They brought along some cotton as it was taken from the bolls, in order to have the seed for planting. Before leaving Georgia Miss Holt had received instruction, from a niece of the gentleman, how carefully and correctly to spin. She also had, from Virginia, with reference to weaving a peculiar draft or figure designed for a lady's white dress. After their arrival in Illinois, Miss Holt obtained permission to appropriate that cotton to her own use. She picked the seed from it, and with a pair of hand-cards, brought from Georgia, prepared it for spinning. The only spinning-wheel she could boast of was about thirty miles away, but she managed to obtain it and spun her cotton. She then secured the aid of a man, who, under her directions, constructed a loom inside the cabin, making the walls secure, partly for beams and posts. For warping-bars she bored holes in the side of the cabin and put wooden pins in them, and for spools she fitted reed-cobs with the pith pushed out. A slaie and harness was brought along by the family. With these appliances she put her warp in the loom and commenced weaving early in the summer of 1812. She had hurried all she could, fearing to delay lest she should forget the instructions concerning the draft.

She had barely commenced weaving when the news came to the settlement that a young man named Wilson Cox had been found dead in his father's cabin, and his sister carried away by the Indians. The murder was committed about noon, when all the family were away from the house except those two. They lived about 4 miles from any other family.

The alarm was given and preparations for pursuit made that night, and a party of armed men started in pursuit the next morning, who, on the third day, overtook the Indians and rescued Rebecca Cox. She was horribly mutilated by a tomahawk in the hands of an Indian, who tried to kill her when he found she was about to be taken from them.

The murder took place about 14 miles from Edwardsville, June 8, 1813. That was the beginning of the massacres connected with the war of 1812, with Great Britain. The utmost consternation prevailed among the frontier settlers, and all fled to some fortified place for protection. The family with whom Miss Holt lived took refuge in Fort Bradely, from which their cabin was only three-fourths of a mile distant. A squad of soldiers was sent by Gov. Edwards to defend the fort.

Miss Holt told the Lieutenant in command about her loom, and asked if he could give her any protection. He told her he would see what could be done, and then wrote a note to Gov. Edwards asking permission to guard the loom, which was granted. The piece was accordingly woven under the protection of armed men. Part of the cloth was bleached to snowy whiteness, made into a dress and worn by Miss Holt for the first time, to a quarterly meeting in the vicinity, about the close of the war. She attracted universal attention as the finest dressed lady in all that region of country. Miss Holt was married to William Archer in the latter part of 1816, and moved to what afterward became Sangamon County. They settled south of Spring Creek, about seven miles west of Springfield, and raised a family of useful men and women. William Archer died in 1867, and his widow resides on the farm where they settled in 1820. She is now 80 years old.

A piece of the dress she wove, under guard, more than sixty years ago is preserved as a relic, and may be seen by those having a taste for antiquities, by consulting Miss Selman at the rooms of the City Library.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 8, 1873. CARROLL.

The Unfortunate Man of New Ashford.

From the Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle.

To begin with, he was born of poor parents,—which first misfortune was enough to make him wish he never had been born,—and his troubles commenced very soon after that sad event. At 6 weeks of age the whooping-cough seized him, and, after days of pain and sorrow, he apparently died. His mother "laid him out," and told her neighbors